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ALLIED PREMIERS TO CONFER UPON NEAR EAST POLICY

No Serious Divergence Expected
Between British and French
Views—British Prestige in
East at Stake Over Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Thursday)—A momentous conference is about to take place here between the British and French premiers, with the object of reaching some common ground from which the respective governments can start to deal with the serious situation in the Near East, precipitated by the defeat of Eleutherios Venizelos at the Greek elections and the prospect of the return of Constantine to the throne. The Italian Government will also be represented during the conversations. The Christian Science Monitor is informed, though it is not confirmed, that John Giotiti, the Italian Premier, himself will be present. George Leygues, the French Premier, and Philip Berthelot, Secretary-General of the French Foreign Office, will reach London tonight, which is earlier than was anticipated, and though the British Government has so far not seen fit to join in an announcement of a policy previous to the Greek plebiscite, which will decide who shall occupy the Greek throne, yet the most recent information gleaned from well-informed British sources tends to show that there is not now a serious divergence in the views of the British and French governments, as far as the information goes.

Former King in No Hurry

British opinion is no more inclined to precipitate action now than when the result of the Greek election was made known, for the gravity of the situation is fully realized in all its bearings on the Treaty of Sevres and the preservation of peace throughout the Near East. The Christian Science Monitor learns that it is considered extremely unlikely that the British Government would consent to cooperate in the publication of an announcement regarding what might be done in a situation which has not as yet developed, namely the return of former King Constantine to the Greek throne.

It is realized that Constantine himself is in no hurry to reveal his intention and the postponement of the plebiscite is taken as an indication of his astuteness in politics. The former king is known as an extremely capable general and therefore not likely either to mistake the military or political possibilities inherent in the various courses of action open to him. Delay in the plebiscite will enable him to watch the course of events. Meanwhile his friends flock back to Greece, and George Rallis attempts, more and more, to make himself agreeable to the allied representatives.

"Anything May Happen"

It is reported, but not confirmed, that Mr. Rallis will undertake a tour to convince the Allies of the sincerity of the Greek protestations of loyalty to the Allies. "Anything may happen" is the British view and there is a disposition to rejoice in the possession of the free hand which the Allies now have regarding Greek international affairs, for the rights of Britain and France toward Greece are those of "protecting powers," recognized and yet abolished by the Treaty of Sevres, rights still existing so long as the treaty remains unratified.

The fact that the treaty has not yet been ratified by the British Parliament any more than by Turkey, is emphasized in British circles. Discussing the possible implications of this fact, The Christian Science Monitor's informant admitted that any revision of the treaty participated in by the British Government would strike an irreparable blow at British prestige throughout the East and, therefore, it was difficult to see how Britain could refuse to give to Greece, under Constantine, the vast territories conceded to Greece under Mr. Venizelos. Nevertheless, it could not be expected that Britain would be willing to give the same amount of support to the Constantine Government.

Army May "Melt Away"

In the face of possible Turkish and Bulgarian opposition to Greece in attempts to preserve what she has gained from the war, The Christian Science Monitor's informant doubted whether "Greater Greece" could be maintained intact for 10 years. At any rate there is a distinct possibility of the Greek army in Asia Minor melting away after the demobilization promises made by the pro-Constantinians during the elections. The well-known distaste of Constantine for the Greek possessions in Asia Minor, as compared with the possession of Constantinople, and the appointment of General Pararillos to the Smyrna command do not tend to restore British confidence in the stability of that area.

Previous statements that Britain would not contemplate the employment of armed forces to prevent Constantine's return to Athens are strengthened by the assurance given to The Christian Science Monitor representative that the question of a Greek monarchy was a domestic issue, with which Britain had no wish to interfere. Reports of the possibility of economic and financial sup-

port being withdrawn for political reasons were scouted on the ground that it was already impossible under present conditions to give Greece such help.

Questioned regarding the Italian attitude toward the situation, The Christian Science Monitor's informant considered it was favorable to Constantine's return, for diplomatic difficulties with Greece, if the latter were estranged from France and Britain, would be considerably easier from the viewpoint of Italian aims in the eastern Adriatic.

Foreign Policy to Be Reviewed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Thursday)—The reason of George Leygues' declaration in the Chamber warning Greece of the French attitude toward the possible return of Constantine is that the London Foreign Office, after vacillation, declared itself unable to subscribe at present to a joint declaration, and England prefers to await events and not commit herself prematurely to a definite policy. Finding it impossible to arrive at a satisfactory agreement immediately, the Quai d'Orsay believed it better to make known its own viewpoint. That viewpoint is stated in The Christian Science Monitor. There is no final vote on Constantine, nor is there a search for a compromise in the approval of the succession of Greece.

But without intervening in the affairs of Greece, France announces that she considers Constantine as an enemy and that his sentiments would change toward the country. Greece is reminded that the Sevres Treaty is not ratified and there may be disinclination to ratify the territorial advantages that Greece obtained through the able diplomacy of Eleutherios Venizelos. So far France goes at present, but no further. Economic measures will only be divided after consultation between Mr. Leygues and Mr. Lloyd George. The visit of Mr. Leygues is hastened in consequence of his inability to come to an understanding with the Foreign Office by the exchange of communications. He leaves tomorrow, it is now understood, and will remain for a few days in London. At the same time news is received that John Giotiti, the Italian Premier, is also going to London.

The British, it is said here, are not fundamentally opposed to the French, but they regard a warning to Greece at present as likely to exasperate the Greeks. This opinion is rather more than likely to lead to reflection. Obviously the silence of England will have an unhappy result. On France will fall the resentment of the Greeks who espouse the Constantine cause and they will believe that England will not second France.

The discussion at London must be on a much broader base than the mere attitude to be adopted toward Greece. There is intimately linked up a series of questions such as the Kemal movement in Asiatic Turkey, the Constantinople régime, the Armenian question, the general affairs of the Caucasus, troubles with the Arabs, navigation on the Black Sea, Syria and Mesopotamia. In short, the whole eastern peace is in the melting pot and the problems must be considered again as a whole.

Whether progress will be made is another matter, but there is manifesting itself a strong movement for a revision of the Turkish Treaty and reconsideration of the situation in the East, in France. Even for Syria, Parliament only regards it as desirable to allow three months' credit to the government, instead of credits for a year as requested. The delay and disaccord which marked the construction of the Turkish peace are bearing their fruits.

Opposition to Constantine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office, NEW YORK, New York—Protesting against the proposed return of former King Constantine to the Greek throne, more than 3000 Greeks assembled here at a hall on Wednesday night. Speakers at the meeting charged that German money and the millions left by the former Mrs. William B. Leeds, wife of Prince Christopher of Greece, brother of Constantine, had been used to make the defeat of Venizelos possible, and now was being used for the support of the Greek Royalists.

DRIVES THAT PREY ON PUBLIC SYMPATHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office, NEW YORK, New York—To stop what he calls "the middleman class in philanthropy," Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Charities of New York City, in an interview on Wednesday announced that health and welfare officers of New York City and a number of other cities throughout the country set before Congress the facts in their possession regarding the miscellaneous "drives" for charitable purposes. Commissioner Coler said that the demands upon Congress would be leveled against those individuals and organizations "who prey upon the sympathies of the public," and he forecast that the revelation of the facts in the possession of the welfare and health officers would prove "as spectacular as the Shipping Board revelations." Beyond saying that among those organizations he charges with having profited from human sympathies, and with having utilized the funds gained thereby for purposes other than those professed, were at least two huge organizations now operating, Commissioner Coler refused to be specific.

A FRESH PROPOSAL FOR IRISH SOLUTION

Suggestion Is Made That Sinn Fein Meet the British Government in Private and Formulate Alternative to Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Thursday)—Nothing as yet has come of the attempt of the Irish Moderates to find a satisfactory settlement for the Irish question. As already pointed out in these columns, the proposals of the so-called Irish peace conference have been critically received in government circles, while the inimical attitude of Mr. Lloyd George toward the Dominion Home Rule proposals has apparently undergone no change.

It is just as well to be frank in the matter, and to reiterate what the representative of The Christian Science Monitor has already affirmed in other words, that so far as the British Government is concerned, there is not the slightest use in attempting to arrive at a satisfactory scheme in conjunction with Moderate opinion in Ireland. No proposal as an alternative to the present bill, for instance, would be entertained for any quarter that did not claim to speak for the majority of the Irish nation. That majority includes the irreconcilables, against whom the government is relentlessly pursuing its policy of suppression.

Roping In Extremists

Thus, it is obvious that the extremists in Ireland must be roped in. It is to be any hope of an improvement in the present position. Mr. Lloyd George, it is still declared, is open to an alternative scheme from any body that can "deliver the goods" in return. That body, of course, is Sinn Fein. But there are obstacles, not the least of which is the refusal of Sinn Fein to have any dealings with the "enemy." The "Republicans" say, in fact, in justification of themselves and their attitude: "How can we put forward a scheme when we are not allowed to meet, and the Dail Eireann is proclaimed?"

But though this attitude sets up an apparent impasse, the situation is not so hopeless as it would appear. The suggestion has been made to the government from certain quarters that the face of both Sinn Fein and the government could be saved and a solution reached. Since members of the Irish "Republican" Parliament in Ireland are also duly elected members of the Parliament at Westminster, they should be allowed to meet the government in private in order to formulate an alternative to the Home Rule Bill and to the "Republican" proposal.

Effects of Reprisals

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is assured that Sinn Fein is actually considering this proposal, and that some result is daily expected. There are several cogent reasons why Sinn Fein should show this conciliatory attitude. Above all there is the reprisals policy, the success of which is acknowledged in official quarters, though, of course, some expression of official regret is always attached to such a business cannot be ended. But there is no mincing the fact that Sinn Fein has not liked the taste of its own medicine, and the government feels confident that the reprisals policy will do the trick, whether it is backed up officially or not.

The steps that are being taken behind the scenes have been given publicity in a London journal, so that the public is by this time well aware of what is going on in regard to bringing together these apparently irreconcilable elements. Should an effort be made to reach a solution along these lines, there is little doubt but that the proposed constituent assembly of the Moderates will become an unconstitutional one, based on the last election returns.

Riot in New York

Crowd Storms Club, Demanding Removal of British Flag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office, NEW YORK, New York—Fifty-Fifth Avenue at Fifty-First Street, in the most fashionable section of New York, was the scene of a riot yesterday afternoon when persons leaving St. Patrick's Cathedral after a memorial service for Terrence McSwiney attacked the Union Club, where a British flag was flying with the United States and French emblems. A number of persons were injured, none seriously, in the battle with police reserves which followed, every window on the ground floor of the club was broken by stones, and traffic was blocked on the avenue for more than an hour by a crowd of fully 3000 persons.

Shortly before 12 o'clock, according to witnesses of the affair, a group of men coming from the memorial service began to shout and gesticulate, pointing toward the flags flying from the Union Club. An official of the club said that the first indication of the purposes of the group was given when several men burst in at the front door of the club and demanded that the British flag be taken down. They were told that the flag had no political significance; that the French, United States and British flags had been put up in observance of the tercentenary of the first Thanksgiving. The club members prepared to comply with the demands of the men by

taking down all the flags, wishing to avoid trouble. They had had no knowledge of the memorial service, they said. They had sent employees of the club to take down the flags, when suddenly stones began to fly. This made some of the club members indignant and they withdrew the order to remove the flags, declaring that the emblems would stay up until sunset.

Meanwhile other persons joined the original group and the volley of stones increased. The police in the section in front of the club. A group of rioters started a flank movement around the corner of the cathedral. Policemen headed them off, and soon a battle was under way involving about 100 civilians and half as many police. Pistols and the policemen wielded their clubs. Finally the police drove the crowd back.

CONFLICT ON WHAT A MANDATE MEANS

United States and British Governments at Odds Over the Responsibilities and Obligations of a Mandatory Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—That a serious difference exists between the United States Government and the British Government as to the nature of a mandate and the responsibilities and obligations of a mandatory power was revealed yesterday when the State Department made public the text of the note addressed early this week by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, to Earl Curzon of Kedleston, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The American note to the British Foreign Office is the third of a series of notes on this same question of mandatory power, with particular reference to the proposed policy of Great Britain in the development and the control of the oil resources of Asia Minor. The last note on the question was received by the British Foreign Office on August 9. As viewed by the State Department, this latest note revealed a tendency on the part of the British Government to depart from the "principles" outlined by the United States and to which Great Britain was supposed to have indicated its adherence.

Position of United States

Secretary Colby stated the position of the United States as follows: "I need hardly refer again to the fact that the Government of the United States has consistently urged that it is of the utmost importance to the future peace of the world that alien territory transferred as a result of the war with the central powers should be held and administered in such a way as to assure equal treatment to the commerce and the citizens of all nations."

The United States Government, the note continued, "is unable to concur in the view, contained in paragraph 15 of your note, that the terms of the mandate can properly be discussed only in the Council of the League of Nations and by signatories of the Covenant. Such powers as the allied and associated nations may enjoy or wield in the determination of the governmental status of mandated areas secured to them as a direct result of the war against the central powers. The United States as a participant in that conflict and as a contributor to its successful issue, cannot consider any of the associated powers, the smallest not less than itself, debarred from discussion of any of its consequences or from participation of rights and privileges secured under the mandates procured from the treaties of peace."

Great Britain's Attitude

Summarizing the position of Great Britain as indicated in the note prior to that of August 9, the State Department's note declared itself in accord with it and expressed its disapproval of a departure from it. This position embodied the following features: That Great Britain had refrained from exploiting the natural resources of Mesopotamia and Palestine, and that no private interests of any nation had been permitted to conduct operations pending a settlement and the formulation of a policy under the mandate; that the natural resources of Mesopotamia were to be ultimately secured to the people of that region and to the future Arab state, and that it was not the intention of the British Government to "establish any kind of monopoly or 'perverted position in its own interests'; that 'the merits of all claims acquired in mandatory territory must be duly established before recognition is granted to these claims.'"

An Apparent Departure

The State Department professed to see a departure along several lines from these standards. It is pointed out that the San Remo petroleum agreement decided on certain propositions at variance with those laid down formerly by the British Government. One example of the departure cited by the State Department is the declaration of the British Minister in charge of petroleum affairs that the San Remo agreement was "based on the principle that the concessions granted by the former Turkish Government must be honored." This, the American note said, conflicts with the promise that the resources would be preserved for the future Arab state,

COAL PRODUCTION AHEAD OF LAST YEAR

Industry Still Maintains High Prices—Federal and State Control Both Being Considered in Interest of the Consumer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Government should act to regulate the coal industry in this country is the conclusion reached by William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, and Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, of the Senate committee on reconstruction and production. The coal industry has given no indication that it can solve its problems and bring down the price of coal to a reasonable basis, they hold, and a bill will therefore be introduced in Congress when it reconvenes looking toward federal regulation and control.

Senator Calder has been careful to explain that the proposed bill does not imply nationalization, a word which he dislikes because of its soviet relationship. He believes that the producers and distributors should be under government regulation, however, because, even if they improve conditions for the moment, there is no guaranty under present conditions that the speculators and undesirables will remain out. Some of the states have put their coal supply under state regulation, Alabama being one of them.

Pennsylvania Conference

At a conference in Pennsylvania on Wednesday initial steps were taken that may lead to state control of coal companies in that great coal producing State. It was brought out that coal production, both at the bituminous and the anthracite mines, is now greater than last year and that the car movement is adequate, if some means of allocating the cars could be found. The present shortage, despite the large production, was blamed on miners and railroad strikes, which prevented the storage of coal for the winter. Since last summer, it was said, coal production has been greater than last year in the same period. The increased demand for coal, especially anthracite, in all parts of the country, and Canada, was another reason given for the shortage in Pennsylvania.

While nothing definite was done or agreed to at the conference, it is believed the final outcome will be a system of priority orders that will aim at least to provide utilities and domestic consumers in Pennsylvania with the coal that is produced within the State.

Contracts Ignored

The reluctance of coal companies to make contracts and the failure on the part of some utilities to keep contracts, was given as a reason for unstable conditions. It was asserted that producers, in order to get the higher price for spot coal, in some instances ignored their contracts.

The current number of Labor, the organ of the railroad brotherhoods, has this to say of the coal situation: "An increase of \$2 per ton for coal is the answer made by profiteering dealers to the threat of Senators Calder and Edge that government regulation of the coal industry will be demanded unless it reforms its methods before December 6, when Congress reconvenes. 'Heartless men who are responsible for widespread suffering, through their manipulation of supply and prices, are not in the least disturbed by the dire possibilities forecast by two members of the Senate oligarchy who are futilely wrestling with problems of reconstruction. And they have no cause for apprehension. They realize that the interests that placed Calder and Edge in the Senate will not permit

them to do anything that would interfere with the 'initiative' of profiteering groups, even were they disposed to do so, which is unlikely.

"No relief will not come from those who have been sent to Congress for a specific purpose. It will come when an outraged people realize that it is absurd to expect favorable consideration from privilege-seekers, and vote their demand in tones so menacing that the Calder and Edges will understand and respect it."

WORLD INQUIRY INTO PRODUCTION

International Labor Office of League of Nations Will Study Conditions of Labor, Cost of Living, Resources and Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Industrial production throughout the world and its relation to conditions of labor and costs of living will be the subject of an investigation which will be put under way under the direction of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, according to information made public yesterday by the local office of the League.

The aim of the inquiry will be to obtain accurate information as to prices and production. The greatest possible use will be made of inquiries already completed under the auspices of the various governments, in order to reduce the amount of original work necessary to the lowest practicable point. Completion of statistics gathered by governments, scientific societies and economic organizations will be necessary, however, and collection of results will probably prove a considerable task.

Resources of coal and raw materials, transport conditions, supplies of machinery and tools, exchange credits, and labor factors will be included in the scope of the inquiry.

The German Government has notified the International Labor Office that recommendations adopted at the Washington conference last year, including recommendations regarding unemployment, employment of women at night, minimum ages for children in industry, treatment of foreign workers and certain other subjects will be placed soon before the German Cabinet. The text of the proceedings of the conference held here will be published in German. Sweden has not ratified the action of the Washington conference but is communicating all available statistical material to the International Labor Office.

The secretariat of the International Socialist Congress has asked the International Labor Office to intervene between the Poles and Jews in Poland, by submitting proposals regarding labor legislation to the proper authorities.

PLEBISCITE RESULT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office, VICTORIA, British Columbia—Final figures on the recent plebiscite on the prohibition issue held in British Columbia gave: Government control, 89,688; Prohibition, 54,741. Out of a total of 200,892 registered voters in the province, 146,066 voted on the prohibition plebiscite. There were nearly 1500 spoiled ballots cast.

Only two districts out of 39 voted dry. They were Chilliwack, a farming community, which gave Prohibition a majority of nearly 400, and Richmond, which gave a majority of nearly 100. Vancouver Island averaged almost exactly two to one in favor of Government control.

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at London, to which Mr. Leygues has gone somewhat precipitately in spite of the continuation of the debate on relations with the Vatican in the Chamber. It is felt that there must be no more delay in reaching an accord on the Greek question. Mr. Leygues reserves his liberty of action and the Turkish treaty will undoubtedly be used as a lever since it is not yet ratified.

Military Pact Hoped For

Mr. Briand pressed Mr. Leygues rather severely on this point and made a considerable impression on the commission. The whole situation in the Orient was reviewed; although the Premier was reluctant to commit himself too definitely on the line of action he intends to take. Obviously there is hesitation because it is not known what view may be taken in London. Numerous other questions were touched upon, such as the attitude toward Poland, which will be as before sustained by France, and even the German problem was the subject of a declaration. It appears that France is inclined not to renew the arrangements of Spa relative to coal and credits made by Mr. Millerand, since the credits extended by France have not, it is alleged, been employed for the benefit of German miners.

The plebiscite in Upper Silesia it is hoped to hasten so that it will be held not later than January, while a protest against the bellicose speeches of German ministers is to be made. Although the stay of Mr. Leygues in England will be short, an extensive field of foreign politics will be reviewed and it is hoped that recent disagreements between France and England will now be smoothed away and some reasonable measure of accord attained. Certainly it is high time, for the entente has recently been far from cordial, if it has existed at all. Indeed there are some hopes that a definite alliance will succeed the looser entente and that a military pact will at least be touched upon in the conversations between the two premiers.

Americans Seek Trade.

State Department Appealed to by Many Who Desire Russian Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Resumption by Great Britain of negotiations with Soviet Russia looking toward reestablishment of trade relations and conclusion of a peace treaty between the Soviet Republic and England, as stated in the published correspondence between Leonid Krassin and the British Government, has created a new problem for the State Department, it was indicated yesterday.

Numerous and widespread American business interests, since the announcement a few days ago of Great Britain's decision, have petitioned the State Department to facilitate trade between the United States and Russia. These interests would preempt the Russian markets and sources of supply, to the prejudice and disadvantage of the commerce of the United States.

At the present time American concerns doing business in Russia act at their peril, without diplomatic support of the home government, and it is contended that they will be at an impossible disadvantage when confronted with the protected trade of the British.

European diplomats here believe that the Anglo-Russian agreement may constitute a model for other European governments. Czechoslovakia and other smaller states, it is declared, have long been urging the renewal of trade relations with Russia as an economic necessity for Europe.

Soviet Welcomes Foreign Capitalists

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Supreme Economic Soviet of Russia, says a Moscow wireless message today, has issued a decree pointing out the general rules on which foreign capitalists will be permitted to exploit the natural riches of Russia.

Soviet Russia, the message states, requires offers of experienced forces and large material means in order to create within the boundaries of Russia an inexhaustible source of raw materials for manufacture on the spot and abroad. A new law permits foreign capitalists to work the natural riches of Russia, the message declares, receiving in return the right to export a portion of their production. The Soviet government promises foreign capitalists that nothing they invest in undertakings in Russia shall be nationalized, confiscated or requisitioned. The capitalists shall have the right to engage workers and other employees in accordance with the existing law on labor in Russia.

NIGHT RIDERS WARN PEANUT GROWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—The posting of warnings in peanut fields of the wire grass section of this State is one of the latest activities of the so-called "night riders." "Do not take any peanuts out of the ground until the price goes to \$5 per ton," reads one notice posted in that part of Alabama, according to information just received by the Governor, who plans to investigate the situation.

This action is thought to be the result of the present low prices for peanuts, due, probably, to the large importations of cheap peanuts from the Orient.

This is thought to be the first instance of warning to peanut growers since the "night riders" commenced their campaign.

ALASKANS PROTEST ALLEGED HANDICAP

Discriminating Clause in the Jones Shipping Act Said to Close, Practically, the Chief Outlet to Many of Country's Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

JUNEAU, Alaska—Better transportation facilities was one of the main issues in the political campaign in Alaska which closed on November 2. In this contest the storm center was largely around the office of the attorney-general for the Territory. John Rustgard, the successful contestant for this office, protested vigorously during the campaign against the so-called "Alaska clause" in the new Shipping Law, and is of the opinion that this is one of the first things to be taken up by the incoming officials of Alaska. That clause, in substance and effect, provides that freight shipped from an eastern point over a Canadian railroad to Vancouver or Prince Rupert, British Columbia, may be carried in a Canadian ship to Seattle, or to any other port in the States, but cannot be carried in a Canadian ship to Alaska. It can be carried from a Canadian port to Alaska only in an American ship. The clause also provides that freight cannot be shipped from Alaska to a Canadian port and over a Canadian railroad to some point in the United States, unless that freight is carried from Alaska to the Canadian port in an American ship.

Natural Outlet Closed

The clause was inserted for the purpose of closing Canadian ports to Alaska trade and compelling the people of Alaska to ship everything via Seattle, whether it be fish or lumber or pulp, or any other product from this territory.

Prince Rupert, with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad, is the natural outlet for southwestern Alaska, being the shortest and cheapest route to the east. It saves several days in the shipment of fresh fish, for instance, and some \$4 per ton on freight.

Canadian railroads, moreover, handle freight more expeditiously than the American routes, for the reason that the latter are so congested that it has taken freight months to get across the continent in the United States.

There is now a line of Canadian ships running between Canadian and Alaskan ports ready to handle freight, but there are no American lines on this route, and there is no hope for any American line on this route between Canada and Alaska in the immediate future. The result is to close the Canadian ports to Alaska freight, and to compel Alaskans to ship via Seattle and give the American lines the monopoly of Alaska transportation. This is a very serious setback to this country, in Mr. Rustgard's opinion, as transportation facilities are already very deficient, and not adequate to accommodate the traffic.

Legal Action Possible

This objectionable clause, Mr. Rustgard explains, is part of section 27 of the Jones Shipping Bill, which section as originally drawn applied to all United States ports alike, but such protests arose from the entire country that Congress modified the section so as to make it applicable only to Alaska. He considers this such an unfair and inequitable treatment of Alaska as to make it a violation of section 8, article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another," and states that an effort will be made to have the "Alaska clause" repealed, and possibly, while waiting for the repeal, action may be instituted by the territory to enjoin the enforcement of the clause on account of its alleged unconstitutionality.

The friends of the "Alaska clause" insist that Alaskans ought to be patriotic enough to ship only in American vessels and over American lines, but that argument applies equally to the balance of the United States. "When originally the bill was drafted, as I have explained," Mr. Rustgard adds, "the section did apply to every port in the country, but the patriotism of the other ports did not prevent them from objecting successfully."

VATICAN'S INFLUENCE IN WORLD POLITICS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The most notable feature of the discussions on the proposed renewal of relations with the Vatican in the French Chamber is the exposure by Hau Boncour of the Roman Catholic influence in world politics. He fears that France is making herself an ally of the Vatican. France has sustained the parties in Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, Poland and other Roman Catholic parts, which are generally monarchist and always Conservative. Roman Catholicism is, he said, everywhere counter-revolutionary and reactionary. There is some truth in the contention that certain French diplomats have favored the restoration of the monarchies in Hungary and Bavaria.

POLICY OF REVENGE IN GERMANY DENOUNCED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The reputation for disorderliness, which the German Reichstag is rapidly acquiring, is still further strengthened by the scenes which marked the debate this afternoon on the budget. Socialists and Conservatives coming

into conflict and President Loebe finding it difficult to restore order. One of the German Socialist leaders, Mr. Weis, who opened the debate, referred to the great financial burdens which the Treaty of Versailles imposed on Germany and said that until the Treaty was revised Germany could not hope to become solvent.

He denounced the policy of revenge which the German Junkers and Conservatives were pursuing and maintained that the surest way to prevent a revision of the Treaty was to irritate the Allies by clamoring for revenge. "Germany," added the speaker, "must choose between the policies of revenge or revision, for she cannot adopt both."

A tribute to the comprehension which Mr. Lloyd George had displayed in regard to Germany's financial difficulties, and the Socialist orator ended his speech amid scenes of uproar. Mr. Schreiber, who spoke for the Roman Catholic Center Party, mentioned that Germany had to pay the sum of 1,500,000,000 marks yearly for the upkeep of the allied army of occupation and that there were 98 allied commissions established on the Rhine. Other speakers maintained that the large allied army of occupation was due to the determination of France to march into Germany at the first opportunity to occupy the Ruhr mining area.

SERVICE HELD ON THANKSGIVING DAY

Special Lesson-Sermon Is Read and Testimonies of Healing Are Given in The First Church of Christ, Scientist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Expressions of gratitude for many benefits coming through Christian Science were voiced in testimony from the congregation at the special Thanksgiving Day service held in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, yesterday morning.

The service opened with Bonnet's "Prelude in E Flat," for the organ. The First Reader then announced the first hymn, No. 1, from The Christian Science Hymnal, "Old Hundred," which was sung by the congregation.

The First Reader read the Thanksgiving Day proclamation of the President of the United States, following which he read the One Hundredth Psalm, Deuteronomy viii, verses 7, 9, to semicolon, 11 to 14, 17 and 18, and Malachi iii, verse 10, as scriptural selections. The congregation then joined in silent prayer and the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer, with its spiritual interpretation as given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

The First Reader next announced the second hymn, No. 151, "Greenland," which was also sung by the congregation.

The lesson-sermon for the day, "Thanksgiving," prepared for The Christian Science Quarterly by the Bible Lesson Committee, was announced by the First Reader, the Golden Text being from Psalm cxlvii, verse 7: "Sing unto the Lord with Thanksgiving; sing praise upon a harp unto our God." The responsive reading was from Psalm cv, verses 1 to 5, 7, 8, 40, 41, 43, 45, and Psalm cxi, verses 1 to 4. In the reading of the citations comprising the lesson-sermon, the Second Reader read the scriptural texts, while the First Reader read the correlative passages from the denominational textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

The First Reader then announced that the meeting was open to brief testimony appropriate to the Thanksgiving Day service. More than 50 members of the congregation expressed their gratitude for spiritual enlightenment and other benefits from Christian Science, and for the leadership of Mary Baker Eddy. One of the speakers told of the appreciation she felt for the work of Christian Science in China, Japan and Manila, while others gave thanks for being able to attend the service in The Mother Church and brought greetings from afar. The solo for the day was entitled "In Heavenly Love Abiding."

At the close of the testimonial service, the congregation joined in singing hymn No. 184, "Benediction." The First Reader then read "The Scientific Statement of Being" from the Christian Science textbook, followed by the correlative passages from 1 John iii, verses 1 to 3, and the benediction. The service was closed with a rendering of "Postlude in D," by Gordon B. Nevin.

NAVY'S OIL PRICE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The announcement, which has just been made, that the General Petroleum Company in Los Angeles has agreed to supply the navy's requirements from its San Pedro line, at \$2 a barrel, marks the conclusion of hostilities between the Navy Department and the California oil companies.

Remember
Every member get a member in November
Boston Chamber of Commerce

PARLIAMENT HEARS OF SINN FEIN PLOTS

Mr. Asquith's Indictment of British Policy Rejected After Government's Case Is Heard—Home Rule Bill Advanced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Last night, after hearing Sir Hamar Greenwood's arraignment of Sinn Fein and his appeal to the Roman Catholic hierarchy to help the government in its campaign against assassinations, the House of Commons rejected by a majority of 220 H. H. Asquith's indictment of the government in a resolution which, while expressing deep abhorrence of Sinn Fein crimes, deplored and condemned the executives in attempting to repress crime by methods of terrorism and reprisals.

Mr. Asquith said it was not only a relief but a satisfaction to know that the criminals implicated in the murders of officers on Sunday, who have been captured, will suffer the extreme penalty of the law. He showed that evidence is accumulating in increasing volume that the forces of the Crown have come to be engaged in systematic raids on towns and villages and in the deliberate destruction of creameries and factories, without discrimination. There was now, he said, a vast body of absolutely independent and impartial testimony supplied by the great organs of the press not only in this country but in America, France and other parts of the civilized world.

If the executive disapproved of those acts why did it not prevent them, and if it could not prevent them why did it not punish them? Mr. Asquith concluded by appealing to the government to open the road to peace, so that this reproach to British statesmanship and danger to the Empire might be removed.

Allegation Denied

Sir Hamar Greenwood opened his reply by stating that the wounded officers, whose murder was attempted on Sunday, are progressing favorably and proceeded to deny the monstrous allegation that a boy of 10 was bayoneted in Dublin. He was glad to welcome in Mr. Asquith's resolution the sentence which condemned outrages against the forces of the Crown and civilians in Ireland.

One would think from Mr. Asquith's speech, he declared, that policemen and soldiers were going about Ireland in motor cars burning and slaying, while in nearly three-fourths of Ireland there is as great peace as there is in the County of Kent, which bears out the statement that the vast majority in Ireland are not in favor of murder. They want peace and are getting peace because the forces of the Crown are breaking the terror which prevents them from becoming articulate, he said.

No Reprisals in Dublin

Speaking of the destruction of creameries, Sir Hamar Greenwood declared that the suggestion that these were destroyed indiscriminately by the uniformed forces of the Crown was untrue, but pointed out that creameries are sometimes used as rendezvous for the Irish Republican Army, from which orders are issued to local brigades, and that they are not always innocent institutions. As to putting down reprisals, he said, "in Dublin on Sunday morning, 12 of your kinsmen were murdered in cold blood, and not a pane of glass was broken in the city. There were no reprisals. How many of us would have stood the same strain?"

In the instance of the murder of Lieutenant Hamilton, he continued, his men "saw red" and were absolutely mad and the officer in command threatened to shoot them if they did not cease fire. They would have burned the town to the ground and, while he would not justify such an act, there were many who would do so. Sir Hamar then outlined Sinn Fein plots, including plans for the destruction of the power house and docks in Manchester and Liverpool, which had been worked out in great detail.

"Only One Issue Left"

"The British Government is succeeding," The Sinn Fein court has disappeared, except in back rooms; the boycott is broken and its ugly sister, intimidation, is going. The hunger strike, that trick of criminals to evade justice, is done," Sir Hamar concluded. "There is only one issue left and that is who is for Ireland and the Empire and who for assassins."

He read a number of quotations from men engaged in this murder business who were tired of it themselves and who believed it was failing. The British Empire could not be defeated, Sir Hamar declared by an army of assassins in Ireland, however large. The battle is being fought, not

against the Irish people but against the assassins. "We can win more quickly if the great Roman Catholic Church in Ireland will help us more than it has done in the past."

Names of Real Leaders Known

His appeal to the hierarchy, he said, was to come out and condemn this murder business with the same zeal with which they fought conscription in Ireland. As a hierarchy they have not taken the stand in this matter which they took when they united to oppose conscription in the hour of Britain's greatest difficulty. Continuing, Sir Hamar said, "What are called intellectual Sinn Fein leaders are leaders only in name. The controllers of the movement are the organizers of the massacres of last Sunday. Their names are known and they are on the run."

The debate resumed in the House of Lords tonight on the Government of Ireland bill resulted in the Earl of Dufferin's amendment that "this House declines to proceed with this bill which meets with no support from the great majority of the Irish people and affords no prospect of any permanent settlement" being defeated by 164 votes for and 75 against. The bill was then read a second time.

UP-TO-DATE TOWN PLANS IN PALESTINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM, Palestine—The Zionist organization seems to be recognizing clearly the open field that lies before it, in Palestine, for the working out of up-to-date schemes and town plans, which shall befit the realization of a nation's long cherished hope. At the invitation of the organization, Prof. Patrick Geddes has been spending the summer in planning the Jewish suburbs in Haifa and Tiberias, and in reviewing the plans for the improvement of Jerusalem.

Professor Geddes recently organized a civic town planning exhibition, which was opened by the High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel. The collection of drawings, maps, prints, photographs and plans showing the development of cities throughout the world, which Professor Geddes had exhibited in Paris in 1915, were considerably augmented and placed on view, at the exhibition in Jerusalem. In his opening speech, Sir Herbert Samuel stated that in Palestine there was wide scope for improvement, and ample room for new towns and new quarters. The new sections of Jerusalem were expected to serve as examples of how things ought to be done. An ordinance was about to be issued, establishing a commission to prepare and supervise town plans, a body which would work in closest conjunction with the municipal authorities of each place. It was hoped that there would appear in Palestine, noble cities with parks and open spaces breathing the spirit of the land, and representing the best ideals of those who work for its building.

According to the town planning ordinance issued, two authorities are set up to control development and reconstruction—a central commission, charged mainly with the duty of preparation of plans and general supervision over their execution, and local commissions upon which the municipalities will be represented, and the governor and municipal engineer will sit. The local commission will direct and control, on the spot, the carrying out of the plans. Before being put into force, the town plan has to be approved by the High Commissioner, and opportunity is given to any landowner to criticize and propose modifications of the scheme.

CITIZENS TO CURB SPEEDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—New badges for the citizens' traffic police squad of this city have been received by Edward H. Inman, police commissioner and head of the newly organized traffic committee. These badges have already been distributed to the 100 citizen officers who have banded together for the purpose of putting an end to the present reckless driving and speeding on the part of certain automobile drivers in and around Atlanta.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Senator Kenyon to Introduce Bill for Consolidation of Various Government Bureaux, the Head to Rank as a Cabinet Officer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The formation of new executive departments has been advocated by public officials, candidates for office, organizations of various kinds and individuals whose initiative has taken this form of expression. A department of health has had its supporters, especially among members of the medical profession and the bureau of health, now an appendage to another department. Representations have been made of the importance of having a department of education with a head in the Cabinet. Recently the starting of a department of art was commended publicly. William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, has now prepared a bill which will be introduced in the forthcoming session of Congress providing for a department of social welfare. Under this title Senator Kenyon would assemble several bureaux and divisions now incorporated in other departments of the government.

Woman Might Be Put in Charge

The introduction of this department, it is held, would satisfy the women of the country who have been clamoring for the establishment of one of another of the departments mentioned. It is possible that a woman might be made the head of it. In this connection Miss Mabel Boardman, one of the commissioners for the District of Columbia, is being spoken of. President-Elect Warren G. Harding is assumed to favor the formation of such a department as Senator Kenyon proposes. The secretary of social welfare would take rank with other Cabinet officers and have the same salary, \$12,000 a year. An assistant secretary would have \$5,000 a year. The bill provides that it shall be the duty of the department "to safeguard and promote the social welfare of the people of the United States."

Many of the bureaux, divisions and branches of the public service now under various other departments are to be transferred to the department of social welfare.

Changes Proposed

From the Treasury Department, it is proposed to transfer to the new department the Public Health Service and the Hygienic Laboratory. From the Interior Department, it is proposed to transfer the Bureau of Education.

From the Department of Labor, it is proposed to transfer the Children's Bureau, the Woman's Bureau, the Bureau of Industrial Housing and the United States Employment Service. From the Department of Agriculture, it is proposed to transfer the Bureau of Home Economics.

The Employees Compensation Commission, now an independent branch of the government service, would be brought under the new department.

Any appropriations that may have been made for these various bureaux that have not been expended when the bill establishing the proposed social welfare department is passed would be turned over to the new department.

Salaries to Remain as Now

The secretary of social welfare, under the bill, is to have control of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information relating to the subjects confined to his department. He is authorized to rearrange the statistical work of the bureau and offices transferred to his department and to consolidate any of these statistical bureaux when advisable. All records of these bureaux and divisions are to be transferred to the department of social welfare. At the close of each fiscal year the secretary of social welfare would make a report to Congress.

All officers, clerks and employees of the existing bureaux and divisions proposed to be transferred to the de-

partment of social welfare are to be transferred at their present salaries and grades.

The President is authorized, under one section of the Kenyon bill, to transfer at any time the whole or any part of any bureau, division or branch of the public service engaged in work relating to the social welfare of the people from any other executive department of the government to the proposed new department.

Senator Kenyon has been recommending that some of the governmental departments, notably that of agriculture, be removed from Washington to relieve congestion there.

SOVIETS BECOME MORE TRUCULENT

Poles Find That Bolsheviks Are Harder to Deal With as a Result of Recent Successes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The reports that the Bolsheviks have broken off peace negotiations with the Polish representatives at Riga are not credited in authoritative Polish circles here and The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the reports are part of Soviet maneuvers to gain more from the negotiations than they would otherwise. It is nevertheless admitted that the Soviet Government is becoming more truculent since its recent successes against General Wrangel and those of its ally Mustapha Kemal in Armenia.

The Polish Government, however, intends to swerve not one iota from its policy of obtaining peace as soon as possible and devoting attention to the internal reconstruction of the country. There is no foundation, The Christian Science Monitor is assured, for the allegations that the Pilsudski Government is guilty of non-observance of the provisions of the recent preliminary agreement with the Soviet representatives at Riga.

On the contrary the retirement of the Polish forces to the armistice line has duly taken place with no hitch, except in the sector between Lutetzwow and Ostrog, because the Russian commission, which was to arrange the details in connection with the Polish withdrawal, did not arrive as expected. Moreover, the strictest orders have been issued. The Christian Science Monitor is informed, that the troops of General Petura and General Balahovitch are to be disarmed as soon as ever they cross into Polish territory. Most of the former have already been so disarmed and the Poles expect that the latter will also be forced over the border.

A Bolshevik military communiqué, dated November 23, also states that the last remnants of General Petura's troops have crossed the Polish frontier and have been disarmed. In operations against General Petura, the Bolsheviks claim to have captured about 12,000 prisoners, three armored trains, 35 guns, over 300 machine guns and large quantities of war matériel.

SOUTHERN FINANCIAL PROJECT INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Thomas R. Bennett, Georgia State Superintendent of the Department of Banking, indorses the proposed \$6,000,000 foreign finance corporation, which is planning to market southern products, especially cotton, rice, lumber and sugar, in a statement just issued, and says that he would be glad to see the board of directors of every bank in this State take in the proposed company.

"The plans and purposes, as proposed, indicate," said he, "that the south has determined to protect its farm commodities in a business-like manner, and I hope and feel sure that the organization of the Federal International Banking Company, with a paid-in capital of \$6,000,000, will soon be completed and that later, when it has begun to function, it will have put at its command sufficient capital to protect the interests of the south and primarily to secure for its cost of production, plus a reasonable profit on cotton, now and later other commodities."

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The Master

The artist was painting a portrait. He wouldn't have called it painting, he would have said he was making it, for the tradition of 600 years was strong upon him. Representation was art to him and his beloved creed was the rendering of every possible vestige of truth and beauty subtle or obvious in the thing before him. Impressionism, expressionism and all the "isms" in between did not exist in his philosophy as ends to achieve. Impressionism had given painting a greater truth than Rembrandt knew regarding the gradation and retention of color in the shadows and for that he was grateful.

He altar was the high altar of Velasquez, Rembrandt and Romney, in make as they had made, and to see as they had seen, and he had made and he had seen until his name was a household word across a continent. He talked, this painter, how he talked! He never stopped talking; it trickled like the brook and it rumbled like the waterfall. It told of painters and their painting, of schools and their masters, but never once did it fall from its high estate, the professional pride of the great ones who had trodden the pageants and processions of kings before all but the reigning house. There was the thing, the face, the figure, the landscape, or the glimmer of a star, he painted it, it is beautiful, make it as beautiful, make it more beautiful if you can, but if you can't paint its visible character, never flatter yourself that you will ever be able to paint its invisible character.

Slight and spare with bristling white mustache and wide, disconcerting eyes that looked you through, flashing humor one minute and terrific concentration the next, coddling his palette on his arm and potting his long red brush with the grace of a fencing master.

He mixes his color talking all the time, he watches his sitter like a hawk and his story never stops. Up to the canvas, a straight stroke and back to the starting point and then he stands crossing his legs like Charlie Chaplin, and finishing his tale. "Sit at his feet, you pupils who talk of self-expression and no drawing, for he knows much! Listen when he tells you his 40 years service for his art '18-hours-a-day.' Listen when he tells you how once when he felt he was acquiring a dangerous faculty with his right-hand, he made a figure drawing every day for a year or more with his left to check it!"

That was training, practice, the sacrifice that Michael Angelo made and so few are willing to make today. And when he had mastered, then he taught, but not until; he taught the straight and narrow way. "The righteous tradition," he called it, and it was precious little sympathy he had with any other.

"All I can teach you is your trade," he would tell them, and his voice was as fierce as his heart was large. "When you have learnt it get out of here and paint for yourself! What you do then is your business, no one can teach you any more."

So some of them became painters and carry on the righteous tradition because of the art that is in them. The others felt, early, the master's way was hard, but his pride was that no student of his had ever come back to him and told him that he had lied about the "making."

There was no one franker than the master; he told it all; he had nothing to keep back; a child never has. Paris, Munich, Florence and Venice and back home, his stories tumbled out on one another's heels. Stories of hardships, laughingly endured and of happiness, laughingly enjoyed.

Above them all stand out the great experiences, the criticisms which past masters had given him and which have remained with him ever since.

He could remember every word of them. Whistler was one of them. It wasn't given to every youngster hardly out of his teens to live in the next room to him and to be prodded out of bed every morning because he wanted to make pastels from your bedroom window at sunrise.

The master had had that experience and many others. Those were the days of the "aftermath of Fortuny." Technique sparkled regardless of fact, as it does in all artistic aftermaths. The boy had painted an alley with figures and tall buildings—everyone was doing it. His drawing was always fluent; it was particularly easy that day and he was just a bit proud of his sketch when he got it home.

The Fortuny fashion was to halo the figures with a string of light; it gave rest and sparkle; it was the vogue! Whistler wandered in wanting company, he always wanted it; he saw the picture, set it against a chair and looked at it hard and long.

"You have painted a string round that woman," he said, at last turning round. "Did you see a string round her?" The boy's confidence oozed out of his finger ends. He admitted that he hadn't seen any such thing.

"Then why did you paint it?" said Whistler. The boy had no answer—perhaps he said, "Everybody does it like that."

"You know," went on Whistler, "if the outer edge of that woman's figure was in exactly right relation to the background it would stand out all

right and you wouldn't need any string." The boy never forgot.

Many years later a pupil of his met Whistler. Yes, he remembered the Master well! He could draw like smoke!

Not only could he work, the master, he could play, too. He mastered games and sports as he had mastered his drawing. He explored the curves of bowls and billiards with the same intensity he had explored the curves of arms and shoulders, and the subtleties of golf and curling were as engrossing to him in the afternoon as the illumination of a face was first thing in the morning.

Now he has honor even in his own country, they come from far and near to be painted. Time was they only came from afar; home is always the last stronghold to be taken.

So the righteous tradition lives. Art didn't pass with the old masters. There is plenty today, that Velasquez could say "Well done" to. "That's just



Whistler's Four O'Clock

how I would make it," and Rembrandt could look longingly at it because it had more knowledge of color than he had and perhaps he would chuckle a bit when he saw a turn of the form that he knew more about.

The master lives among us; he has fought and conquered. Let us give him the crown of goodly strife.

VILLA, GENTLEMAN FARMER

Travelers reaching Texas from the interior of Mexico tell of the earnestness with which Francisco Villa, the former bandit chief, is carrying on the work of his farm, a 200,000-acre plot, at Canutillo, Durango.

Besides being one of the largest farms in the country, it is one of the most extraordinary. It lies in a valley between twin ranges of the Sierra Madre. Finer soil is not to be found anywhere. Rich and loamy, it yields to disc and plow as readily as the black land of Illinois. The water on the farm is abundant, as pure as mountain falls can make it.

Recently the former bandit leader had driven overland from Parral to his farm near Durango, a distance of about 85 miles, \$125,000 worth of tractors, trucks and farm implements. This is only a small part of the modern and fine machinery the Mexican Government bought for Villa to use on his farm. The farm itself is also a gift from the Mexican Government. The headquarters and office for the farm, where Villa's men who look after the bookkeeping and other business of the place stay much of the time, is a church 125 years old. The church was at one time regularly attended by the citizenry of Canutillo, but during revolutionary times Canutillo became a deserted village. The farm takes its name from the old church and town, and is called "Hacienda del Canutillo."

In the church building is modern office equipment, filing cabinets, typewriters and the like. In the building also still hang some almost priceless pictures, a small altar of gold and ivory and a few images of ivory.

There are about 900 on the Villa farm, and more are coming to it. Among them are widows and orphans of his loyal followers. It is Villa's intention to colonize the place, and he avowedly says he has given his life-work now to promoting peace and happiness among the Mexican people by showing the beauty, if he can, of quiet, peaceful farm life with a feeling that one owes something to his country and that what Mexico needs now is more men to till the soil and more children studying.

Villa uses neat stationery with his name engraved, not printed, in the upper left-hand corner, as becomes a gentleman farmer. He rises at 4 o'clock each morning and takes a walk for 45 minutes. This out-of-doors exercise finished before breakfast, he eats a hearty meal and then goes to the office for a few minutes, but soon mounts a plow or a tractor and does actual labor most of the day in the field with his workmen.

His 8-year-old son, Augustine, is his constant companion. He is training the boy to step into his place eventually.

A Best-Seller Printed Play

John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," now in its second season on the United States stage, has achieved an astonishingly large sale in book form. Upward of 45,000 volumes of the American edition of the printed play have been sold, surpassing by many thousands of copies, it is believed, any other modern published English drama of literary distinction. Copies of certain popular plays, in paper-cover editions, have been sold in large quantities, but Mr. Drinkwater's "drama in rhythmic prose" is thought to be the first entry of a distinguished modern play in English into the field of the best seller.

THE NEW DENVER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

To one who did not know its beginnings, the Denver, Colorado, of now-days would suggest a background of pastoral romance rather than of adventure. Cottage or mansion, the houses are broad-porch, tree-shaded, wide of lawn. Manifestly it is a city or home-lovers; comfort-lovers in the home; not at all of those who follow the call of the rainbow, and accept the gay dare of fortune.

Radiant used to be the adjective to couple with Denver. Sunshine, hard blue Italian sky, the dazzling snow, the glint of gold in the sand (mica), the scientific and unimaginative, but what of that? It was a glint of gold—all these contributed to its radiance, which is a little dimmed now by the very comfort and peace of its greenness, as well as by the smoke and haze of industry. Yet still, when the trees are bare, and the blue, snow-capped mountains move close, it is a jewel—a sapphire.

But truly a change has come over the aspect of the city in these later years. It seems so short a while ago that the Denver University students used to sing,

It's a way we have in the desert, to drive a dull care away.

We hit him a crack with some cactus—

Desert it never was, of course; but prairie so dry, it was not worth while to split hairs about terms. The city gardens now press close on the campus lawns and gardens. Rows of stately iris, shafts of decorous and decorative hollyhocks are now where formerly were cactus, growing close to the ground, and sunflowers, and the lovely white Mexican poppy, protected by thorns from too great familiarity, and the yucca, with its stiff green blades, and pale yellow-green blossoms. The city itself is like a park, 10 miles square, so great and many and varied are the trees that line its streets. It is hard to realize that there was ever a time when a lone, stripping cottonwood before one's door was a thing so rare and precious as to be nurtured at great cost of time and effort. Yet I have heard the story of Denver's first shade trees, told by the man who planted them.

Bringing Down the Water

It was in the spring of '66, he told me. He had married the fall before, and had built a house in the outskirts of that village of cabins and windowless shanties, which to most was a mere tarrying place. Few had a feeling of permanency, but the first trier-planter was one of these few. But neither to him with his memory of a boyhood on the Hudson (spring among the dogwoods, the red and gold of fall) nor to his bride, whose childhood had been spent in the verdure that borders the Susquehanna, could the house seem a real home unless there were trees about it. So he brought some sapling cottonwoods from the Platte River bottoms, and planted them in a row in front of that unpainted house that smelled of new lumber; was redolent of beginnings. Very homesick the little trees must have looked, their young green leaves hanging limp in the Colorado sunshine, and the dry prairie stretching miles to the east. Four buckets of water every day to each of the dozen trees, drawn from a well and carried a considerable distance, gave hardness to the cottonwoods, but was a bit of a tax on their planter, who had other things to do.

One day, when these other things had taken him afield, he came on some strong springs in the vicinity of what is now the Country Club, the real country then, of course, and fully three miles from his home. Streams flowed away from the springs, and the prairie round about was beautiful with green, growing things. His first thought was of his ever-thirsty cottonwoods, and he realized that he had come on the source of water supply for them. The planning and the work of getting it to them was a feat of engineering. First he walked the miles that lay between the springs and the trees, getting the lay of the land, noting the course a ditch must take, skirting Capitol Hill, and the lesser rises, and crossing the flat country. Next day he went over it with team and plow, and still later covered the distance again, this time shoveling loose earth from the furrow. It made an unobstructed course through dry grass and cactus to the row of cottonwoods—giant trees now. He told me the story standing in the garden which surrounded his home of the present. In it, too, were many trees brought from afar, and it was gemmed with rare plants.

Something of this determination went into the making of the city park. Of late years there has been a superintendent who is a bit of a poet (though he does not suspect it), and who has a deep feeling for association. He treasures his Shakespeare elm (or is it oak?) brought from Avon, and his cedar from Lebanon. Every spring there is what amounts to a pilgrimage of Brits and residents in Denver to the park to gaze at the English primroses. Americans, watching them, inquire the reason.

"Primroses?" they say, and look with astonishment at the modest little flowers. "Oh, yes, of course. Wordsworth—" and fall silent.

The First Snow

The first snow bends the trees to the sidewalks, arches of unforgettable loveliness glistening in the brilliant sunshine. Out of the whiteness rises the red of the houses, brick and sandstone—making a colorful city, of great beauty! The first snow comes early, and afterward, for a long period, comes again fall with its brown, wind-driven leaves, its purple hazes; one year for a last trip into the hills before winter comes in earnest.

"Hills!" say the visitors, looking afar at Pike's Peak, and Gray's and Long's, and the lesser ones, not the less loved for being less famous. "Surely you call those mountains." They do not understand the affectionate diminutive caught from the old-timers who went "to the hills" always, to prospect. For there are old-timers

to be found. Some are hard at work in the business of a newer day. Some there are who may be found any day in the room in an office building where they forgather, a kind of pioneers' club. If they can be weaned away from chess or cribbage, you may hear tales that are well worth the telling.

Some of these tales, too, one can reconstruct for oneself through the art expression. The Pioneers' monument, close to the Civic Center, has tried to give the whole story of the beginnings, and like most of realism has in a measure failed because of its very fidelity to details. But, bit by bit, it repays study in the feeling for other days that it brings. Allen True in his mural paintings gives swifter, surer wing to the imagination. One of them, "The Prospector," is in the Colonnade of Civic Benefactors. Broad-hatted, whiskered, on one knee among the straight-growing pines; studying the pan of sand he has dipped from the bottom of the stream, the miner is the type of the eternal gold seeker. Another of True's murals, "Commerce of the Prairies," is in the Henry White Warren Library. It holds all the spirit of that strange, romantic exodus across the plains. The covered wagons—"prairie-schooners"—to every westerner, have stopped and made camp for the night. A dozen men, old and young, in the rough, picturesque clothes of the frontier, sit about on box and bucket, and on their heels, and listen to the one who plays the violin. His knees, as he sits on the ground, are flexed almost to the level of his loved fiddle under his chin. Dreamers all, they are, and adventurers all.

Denver's art is reaching back, too, to older things—the columns of the Colonnade, the Greek Theater in the Civic Center, which give great beauty to that spot in the city's heart. But these things are alien—alien as the primrose, and the hollyhock, and the olive trees, and go to make the new beautiful Denver, which leaves scant suggestion of its adventurous beginning.

A NEW PLACE FOR SUNFLOWERS

City people who ventured much into the country the past fall were often surprised to see sunflowers, whole fields of them, nodding their big yellow heads with all the assurance of a staple crop. Much speculation followed as to the reason for this wholesale cultivation of a flower traditionally used rather sparingly in the United States as an adornment for odd corners of the garden or for unlovely stretches of fence. Some people, perhaps better versed in floriculture than others, remembered that the sunflower is cultivated in some countries for the sake of the dye obtained from its yellow flowers, the table oil expressed from its seeds, the stock and poultry food made from the seedcake and the fodder that the leaves make. But why the sunflower should have suddenly usurped fields hitherto devoted to presumably more valuable potatoes, corn and other grains was not generally understood.

The mystery was partly solved for the puzzled if they chanced to find a field in which corn and sunflowers were growing intermingled. Obviously both were meant to be cut together and so, presumably, stored together. That was the right clue, and it leads to the fact that sunflowers are rapidly taking an important place as ensilage. This is due to the research and propaganda work of the department of agriculture. The department has discovered that sunflowers make excellent food for cattle, stalks, leaves and all, and will keep well in a silo. The sunflower, moreover, is easy to care for, grows well most anywhere and yields a good bulk of fodder to the acre.

Canada, also, is taking to the sunflower. As a result of one year's experiments by Prof. George Hutton at the Canadian Pacific's demonstration farm at Strathmore, sunflowers are a pretty general crop in Alberta and the average yield is running from 25 to 30 tons of ensilage an acre.

This new use for the sunflower cannot but gladden the hearts of all to whom the beauty of the fields is a joy. Corn and wheat are beautiful in their thick, lusty greenness and their tossing sprightliness or graceful undulation under the fingers of the wind. But

the maid Clytie

Whose head is turned by the sun will add a new sort of beauty to the cultivated fields—the beauty of warm, glowing color. The sunflower stalk is rather stiff and ungraceful compared to the stalks of corn or wheat but that can well be endured for the sake of the sea of golden yellow that comes with the blossoms.

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THE FORESIGHT OF LISZT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

As we were coming out of the concert room, my friend said to me, "Tell me, why do people go on playing the Rhapsodies of Liszt and nothing else of his? You know that I can't be classed as a musician; yet I may say this, mayn't I? that the Rhapsodies are hardly worthy of the reputation they get from always being pushed to the front. Did Liszt do nothing better?"

"Certainly he did," was my reply. "The 'St. Francis' for instance, and 'The Faust Symphony.' Then there are the 'Years of Pilgrimage' and that strange sonata which is at the same time so powerful and so new."

"Why then are they played so seldom in comparison with the Rhapsodies?"

"Probably because the public does not want to change the conventional idea of Liszt. You see, every one knows he was a virtuoso, and that he did whatever he liked with the instruments, no less than with his hearers. He made light of the greatest difficulties; in point of fact, they didn't exist for him. It was as if his fingers brought fireworks of sound out of the keyboard, fireworks that dazzled all Europe."

To this my friend objected that such a description would make Liszt no more than a gypsy of the sort that used to be seen in the restaurants before the jazz invaded them. I agreed that, were such a legend believed, this would be just the impression one would get. "However," I continued, "those who know, realize that there never was a musician with such penetration. In spite of his virtuosity, and brilliance of technique, Liszt showed a degree of judgment, in regard to the musicians of his time, which almost amounted to prophecy."

How interesting, how astonishing, too! The ordinary virtuosi do not care much about the quality of their music much less about its author.

"True," I replied, "but put on one side the idea that Liszt was simply a virtuoso. We should perceive his glory more fully, and be more just to his memory if we could forget that he was ever called the Emperor of the Keyboard. His supreme merits as a pianist would be clearly seen by the way his works are written, and his other and more unusual gifts which then become apparent. You know what he did for Wagner?"

"He gave him his enthusiasm and his friendship when there was scarcely anyone who troubled himself about Wagner's genius."

Here I was taken up on the point that Baudelaire had realized Wagner's genius without being a musician. I agreed in this, and said that it was not in relation to Wagner that Liszt astonished me most. Naturally he thought highly of a composer who developed ideas that he had already formulated, and who borrowed musical themes of his own invention.

A smile came over the face of my companion. "Come now, tell me on what scent you are off, what is it you really mean?"

"Well, if you were to come across a man who had discovered eight or ten artists of genius, or at least of great

talent, artists of whom no one else knew anything, don't you think a man like that would be worth an unusual place in the history of art; especially if, besides discovering these geniuses, he were shown to be the one to encourage and help them on?"

"I do indeed," said my companion, and then, with a mischievous look, he returned to Baudelaire, urging that he too, even without writing the "Fleurs du Mal," would have merited fame in that he discovered Marcel Daumier, and Edgar Allan Poe, as well as Wagner. However, I was not going to let him off so lightly, and asked if he knew the Liszt correspondence. He had to confess ignorance, but readily agreed that it was well worth while to read such unstudied documents; the letters in which great men reveal themselves in their everyday mood.

Having now got a fair field, I went on to some purpose. "Read that correspondence, I advise you. Liszt's way was always surprising. You will find that, before anyone else, he saw the true meaning of the Russian musical movement. Glinka, he named the prophet of music in Russia; he encouraged Rimsky, Korsakov, Borodin, and Liadov, when they were still fighting to gain their first foothold, not so much in Europe as in their own country. As long ago as 1854, he recommended a young Belgian composer whose trills he had heard, and in whom he reposed great hope. Well, that was César Franck. A Norwegian musician tells him of his apprehensions and of the uncertainty that he feels about the road to take. Liszt answers, advising him to follow his own marked individuality, and not to pay attention to the advice of timid counselors. That Norwegian was Grieg. Once more Liszt recommends to a publisher an unknown Czech composer; Smetana is the man. He interests himself very warmly in the first essays of a Frenchman, and it is Saint-Saëns. In Italy he becomes friendly with a budding Italian composer; who should it be but the initiator of the whole of modern music in Italy, Scambiati? There is a Spaniard, too, among his pupils whom he encouraged to compose; none, I think, you but Albeniz."

But I had not yet altogether beaten down my adversary's guard. He maintained that Liszt saw many people of many races and that among his numerous anticipations of success, some were naturally realized. "No, no," I said, "read the correspondence and you will think otherwise. It is true that Liszt was filled with great kindness, especially in the latter part of his career, but he did not commend people haphazardly. His generous intelligence guided him safely in his choice, and you will look in vain in these letters for the names of mediocre people, otherwise than to expose mediocrity. Then again, you will find that, as early as 1859, he put young people on their guard against the too strong influence of Wagner. As early as 1877 he complained of the musical decadence of Germany, and by comparison showed the great promise of the Russian composers.

"Liszt foresaw the sources of the great musical movements all over Europe, which were about to swell up and spread themselves during the second half of the nineteenth century: the Russian, the French, the Belgian, the Italian, the Spanish, the Norwegian and the Tzecho-Slovak."

The answer was quite Addisonian. "To Paris, forsooth! Why, sir, I take week-end trips to the Milky Way, and it would be futile to attempt to describe to you the pleasure I get from these cosmic excursions."

Some time ago a very practical friend of his advised him to drop such nonsense, and to begin to do something which would enable him to make money, and bring pleasure into his life. "Look at me," said the friend, "I have been to Paris for a month."

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RUFFED GROUSE YOUNGSTERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Walking through a quiet place of woodland in the Adirondacks last May, I was startled by a grouse suddenly rising about a rod from me with a whirl and fluttering of suspicious violence. The bird flew but a few feet, then trailed along the ground, making it at once obvious that she had a brood of chickens which had sunk into invisibility at her warnings. Looking with great care to see that I stepped on nothing but good earth mold, I walked to the big pine stump near where the bird had started up.

Standing motionless beside it for several moments, I methodically eyed the near-by forest floors. I could make out no living thing. At length I became slowly conscious that I had been looking steadily at a tiny brown object below on the dead leaves. Carefully I stooped and picked up the little fellow and held him up for closer inspection. He lay there on my palm, his tiny body rigid, his bright, beady eyes as unwinning as if sightless, appearing for all the world like a dark Lechorn chick.

During all this time the mother bird, a few rods away, skulked back and forth whining continuously like a puppy, doubtless, admonishing the little chaps not to stir foot nor blink eyelid. Suddenly I saw another chick; then, learning just what to look for, another and another, all lying a short distance from my feet. I made out altogether 12 young chicks where a passer-by would have had no hint. I picked up four of the partridge youngsters, and, after admiring them, lowered my hand. Within three or four inches of the ground, quite as if by accident, as a dried leaf struts in a barely perceptible zephyr, each rolled stiffly off, and by a slight movement or two shuffled under close to some trifling protection. Two hid under my shoe overhanging from a root; another slid into a mouse-hole in the stump; a third burrowed down a trifle into the leaves—and all was still.

Cosmic Excursions

In the volume of "Cambridge Essays on Adult Education," which is published by the Cambridge University Press, there is a contribution by a Southport workman, who is a sign-painter. Alfred Cobham shows exactly how the university extension movement entered into his own experience. He tells of the delight with which he listened to the lecturer on astronomy. Nor was his interest wholly in the lecture. He watched the pressman reporting what was said, bought a shorthand book, and set himself to master stenography. Encouraged by this success, Mr. Cobham purchased a celestial globe and learned to work out "Keith's Problems." Ever since then, says the sign-painter, he has "loved to roam in the sky."

Some time ago a very practical friend of his advised him to drop such nonsense, and to begin to do something which would enable him to make money, and bring pleasure into his life. "Look at me," said the friend, "I have been to Paris for a month."

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IMMENSE COST OF AIRCRAFT DEFENSE

Price of Safety for Boston Estimated at \$20,000,000 by Major-General Coe—Value of Coast Gun Railway Mounts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—“Reasonable defense” against aircraft can be obtained only at great cost, according to the annual report of Maj.-Gen. Frank W. Coe, chief of coast artillery, United States Army, made public yesterday. Major-General Coe says that tentative estimates of the cost of defending a city of the size of Boston from aircraft would be at least \$20,000,000. His report, after pointing out that the introduction of aircraft in war has ended the immunity of those who remain behind the fighting line, continues:

“It has been stated by a distinguished British officer that any European nation embarking upon an adequate project for anti-aircraft defense would go into bankruptcy. This may not be literally true, but a frank statement compels the admission that a reasonable defense by artillery can only be had at tremendous cost. I have undertaken to arrive at a tentative estimate of the expense necessary to install an anti-aircraft artillery defense about the city of Boston, providing it with such weapons as would seem likely to give that city about the same measure of protection as the defenses of Paris afforded that capital during the war. Considering what is at present regarded as likely to prove the best type of weapon, namely, the 47-inch gun on a catapillar mount, the estimate would be \$20,000,000. This involves the installation of but little more than one-half the number of guns that protected Paris. If the figures are startling, I can only say that in my opinion they are conservative rather than extravagant. I do not present them for any sensational purpose. I do not believe that any clear-thinking man can visualize an international situation likely to develop in this generation which would involve Boston in an attack from the air. In the immediate present the physical limitations upon the radius of action of aircraft would make such an attack almost impossible, but the development of aircraft may in a few years change the whole aspect of the physical relation of this continent to other continents, and as long as war is not entirely eliminated from human consideration, the problem of defense from the attack of aircraft, not only of vital centers of production, but of the whole civil population itself, is a question to which the serious thought of military men must continue to turn.”

The report also deals at some length with the value of railway mounts for coast defense guns. The largest gun for which a mobile mount is practicable, in the opinion of Major-General Coe, is the 14-inch gun, a limitation imposed by the bridge and trestle construction of the standard railroad. The 16-inch gun could be transported over some railroads with heavy roadbeds. The mobility of such weapons, Major-General Coe believes, is as necessary as the mobility of naval or infantry units. Much attention is being paid to railroad mounts for artillery.

ZIONISTS MEET IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BUFFALO, New York—Prominent figures in the Zionist movement from all parts of the country are here for the twenty-third annual Zionist convention, which opened yesterday and will continue through tomorrow.

The problem to be dealt with by the convention is that of populating Palestine speedily with a preponderant body of self-supporting Jews who would develop into a homogeneous people, ultimately becoming a self-supporting commonwealth.

The war and its aftermath have greatly impoverished European Jewry and the depreciation of money in such countries as Russia, Poland, Austria and Rumania has brought about a situation such that all European Jewry can contribute to the development of Palestine is the human material in the form of hundreds of thousands of refugees now congesting every port from Danzig to Constantinople. It is said by delegates at the convention. Most of the money and constructive advice, as well as the technical skill required for Palestine's development, must therefore, they say, come from the Jews of this country.

MEMNONITES GO TO MEXICO

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Arrangements for settlement of more than 10,000 Russian Mennonites in the states of Campeche, Tabasco, and Oaxaca, Mexico, before the first of the year, have been made, according to advices from Mexico City. The preliminaries were agreed to by three representatives of the Mennonites and Gen. Antonio Villareal of the Mexican Government. The colonists are to purchase government land and be given the right to conduct their own schools and teach their own language and religion.

FLIGHT TO PANAMA PLANNED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The aerial force of the Pacific fleet will leave San Diego, California, on or about December 25, for a flight to the Panama Canal and return, covering approximately 6,500 miles, the Navy Department announces. The squadron will spend New Year's Day at Banderas Bay, on the west coast

of Mexico, in the State of Jalisco, 1250 miles from San Diego. From that point no rest will be taken until the planes reach Balboa, where it is due on January 12.

PERCY MACKAYE ASKED TO PREPARE PAGEANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cincinnati News Office.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Percy Mackaye, the dramatist and poet, who is associated with Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, has been invited by the Cincinnati centenary pilgrim anniversary committee to write the pageant which will mark the celebration of that historic event in this city next year. Mr. Mackaye has responded with an indication of his willingness to undertake the commission if given a free hand. The Cincinnati committee has completed its working organization, and a guarantee fund of \$100,000 to defray initial expenses has been subscribed. The present plan contemplates the erection of an amphitheater capable of seating 100,000 persons, among the hills of one of the suburban sections of the city. If the enterprise is a success, a movement will be started to build a permanent amphitheater on the site, for the production of community pageants and other entertainments of a public nature.

MR. PESQUEIRA TO ATTEND INAUGURAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Mexican Embassy last evening made the following statement regarding the departure of Roberto V. Pesqueira, agent of the Mexican Government here, for Mexico City:

“In pursuance with plans made several weeks ago, Mr. Roberto V. Pesqueira, confidential agent of the Mexican Government, before the Department of State, started Thursday afternoon for Mexico City to be present at the inauguration of President-Elect Obregon on December 1. During Mr. Pesqueira's absence the Mexican Government will be represented in Washington by the chargé d'affaires of the embassy, Mr. Manuel C. Peliez, and the general counsel, Joseph E. Davies.”

PEARL HARBOR NAVAL STATION EXPANSION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Pearl Harbor naval station near Honolulu, an important link in America's defense line, is to be developed extensively, and is destined to become one of the largest navy bases in the United States and the permanent station of dreadnaughts, cruisers and destroyers. The foregoing announcement was made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently by Admiral Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., who is here aboard the U. S. S. New Mexico with a unit of the Pacific fleet for a visit of two weeks. Admiral Rodman expresses himself as being in every way in favor of a speedy development of both Pearl Harbor and Pearl Harbor naval station.

PLAN OF MILLERS TO MOVE WHEAT

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires.

WICHITA, Kansas—A new plan to move the wheat crop, give the farmer some money, and allow him his chance to sell when he thinks the market is right, has been proposed by several southwest elevators and mills.

ARMY CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS RELEASED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All army conscientious objectors imprisoned during the war have now been released from custody, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, announces. A total of 33, his statement said, have been discharged by recent orders.

LIVING WAGE IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The present living wage for a family in New York City was declared to be \$2632 a year in the course of arbitration proceedings here on Wednesday in the wage dispute between the New York Printing Press Assistants and Feeders Union No. 23 and the Printers League. The estimate is based upon a survey of prices in this city by the Labor Bureau of the Printing Trades, bringing up to date the earlier estimates of the United States Department of Labor.

CHILE RAILWAY LOAN BILL

SANTIAGO, Chile—The finance committee of the Chamber of Deputies has approved with modifications the bill authorizing the President of the Republic to contract a loan of £7,775,000 for state railways. The measure already has passed the Chamber and will be debated in the Senate this week.

LOAN TO BOSTON & MAINE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved a loan of \$6,656,479 to the Boston & Maine Railroad for new locomotives and other equipment, the company itself to finance about \$1,212,000 to meet the loan of the government.

MEXICO-AMERICAN EDUCATION PLANS

Interchange of Scholarships Arranged, and Exchange of Professors Being Negotiated, Says Mexico City American

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Twenty colleges and universities of the United States and seven high schools and colleges of Mexico have arranged an interchange of scholarships, and are now negotiating an exchange of lecturing professors, according to Frank L. Bowen, member of the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico City, who has been here to place his two sons in Louisiana State University.

“While schools of higher education are sadly lacking in Mexico,” said Mr. Bowen, “I believe the ordinary high school course offered there would serve the needs of all the young men and women who would go from the United States, inasmuch as their greatest demand would be to learn the Spanish language, to become acquainted with Mexican methods of doing business and to study something of Spanish literature. On the other hand, most of the Mexican boys who would come to the United States to be educated already would have at least a working knowledge of English, since English is being taught, or is to be taught next year in virtually all the Mexican high schools, and would be more nearly ready to enter an American college than would the American boys and girls going south. This, it seems to me, nearly balances the exchange.”

“The first American institution to offer inducements to Mexican students was the University of Texas, which has offered six scholarships of \$600 each. The offer is effective immediately, and the students are now being selected by competitive examination to enter the Texas school at the beginning of the spring term, immediately after the holidays. Other schools which have made similar offers of scholarships or other aid to Mexican students are the University of Alabama, University of Nebraska, Municipal University, Akron, Ohio; Iowa State Teachers College; Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; Northwestern College, Naperville, Illinois; Haverford College, Temple University, Philadelphia; Lexington University, Lexington, Kentucky; Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio; University of Minnesota, Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota; DePaul University, Greenacres, Indiana; Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin; Ellsworth College, Iowa Falls, Iowa; Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine; New York University, University of Nevada, and the Illinois State Normal School.

“Hitherto only the sons of wealthy Mexican families could afford to complete their educations in the United States, but under the new arrangement it will be possible for boys from the middle class or even the poorer families to go, provided they show the mental alertness to win the scholarships, which will be distributed in every state in Mexico. This will increase tremendously the knowledge of the United States and of American business methods and social life in Mexico, which, in my opinion, is what all Latin-America needs, next to about 10,000 ‘little red schoolhouses’ scattered from the Rio Grande to Patagonia and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

“Apprenticeships for Mexican boys with American firms also probably will be arranged within the next year by the American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico, as the chamber has been working toward this field of industrial education for ambitious young Mexicans for some time. Most of the Americans in Mexico believe that the new government there will restore a peace which will endure at least 10 or 15 years, giving the country a chance to be educated out of its revolutionary period. And permanent peace in any part of Latin-America is merely a question of sufficient education of the mass of the people, who are today but little better off in that particular regard than they were when they broke the grip of Spain on the New World some hundred years or more ago.”

LIQUOR TRIALS ARE TO BE EXPEDITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

TRENTON, New Jersey—In order to prevent the threatened clogging up of the United States District courts in New Jersey by the wholesale arrests of alleged violators of the Volstead act and by their subsequent pleas of not guilty, federal, state and county authorities will take advantage of Section 22 of the Volstead act. This section provides for the closing up of saloon properties for a period of one year if a judge of any court decides that information presented to him is convincing of a defendant's guilt. The section further states that the court will not necessarily have to find that the place in question was being unlawfully used, but on finding that the

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material allegations are true, may issue a closing-up order.

The calendars of the United States District courts of New Jersey now contain about 300 cases of alleged dry law violations, and if each case were to go to a trial by jury the courts would never be able to dispose of them and those which are to follow.

Because of the fact that Section 22 of the Volstead act gives the same power to state and county prosecutors as to the United States district attorneys, there is little likelihood of the machinery of justice being slowed down by the suspected “clogging up” scheme of the saloon interests. Nearly all the liquor violators have pleaded not guilty. Consequently the United States courts are buried under a perfect avalanche of cases that will permit little or nothing else receiving attention but liquor violation trials.

INJUNCTIONS WILL CLOSE CABARETS

Action Taken Against Eight Chicago Resorts for Violations of the Volstead Act—Thirty Indictments in Liquor Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Injunctions granted on application of Charles F. Clyne, United States District Attorney, by Judge K. M. Landis, will close eight of Chicago's most notorious cabarets today for violations of the Volstead act. Thirty indictments have been returned in the same court against police officers, distillers, saloonkeepers and railroad detectives in the Mike Heitler liquor case. The proprietors of the cabarets will be served with notices to close and similar action will be taken against other places of the same type.

The abatement proceedings asked on Wednesday by Edward J. Brundage, Attorney-General, against 73 saloons which were alleged to be selling liquor illegally, will be disposed of by Judge Landis this morning.

The indictments in the Heitler case charge the defendants with conspiracy to transport 1000 gallons of whisky illegally from Louisville, Kentucky, to Chicago on October 19. More than 100 witnesses, distillers, saloonkeepers, cabaret owners and policemen, have given testimony in the case before the grand jury. Announcement has been made by District Attorney Clyne that his office is working in conjunction with Attorney-General Brundage, Frank D. Richardson, federal prohibition director for the central district, and the new chief of the city police, Charles Fitzmorris, in the drive to enforce the prohibition law and make the city dry.

At the same time the chief of police is carrying on a campaign to rid the city of crime and Mayor William Hale Thompson has announced his intention of calling together the members of the city council, judges, state's attorneys and Cook County members of the Legislature to consider Mr. Fitzmorris' proposed amendment to the penal code making robbery with a gun punishable by life imprisonment and barring those convicted of the offense from the operation of the parole law.

POLICE ASK MORE PAY BY THE INITIATIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—A reorganization of the rank and file of the Cincinnati police department is threatened by Administration heads. The situation grows out of the opposition of Mayor John Galvin and other municipal officials to the action of the police in submitting to the citizens, on an initiative petition, an ordinance for a salary increase of \$500 a year. Mayor Galvin contends that the city has no funds to grant any such increase, and that the increase, if approved, would be unjust to all other city employees not included in the proposed ordinance. In a statement to the public he has urged the defeat of the ordinance at the coming election. The campaign methods being resorted to by the police, the officials charge, are undermining the discipline and efficiency of the department. The men are now receiving \$1575 a year.

SURGEON-GENERAL RETIRES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rear Admiral W. C. Braisted, surgeon-general of the navy since 1914, will go on the retired list today, to be succeeded by Rear Admiral Edward R. Stitt.

MONDAY
NOVEMBER 29TH
See The Christian Science Monitor Nov. 27

SECRET SYSTEMS OF SIGNALING

Promising Results in Experimental Work Reported by Chief of Army Signal Corps—Messages Over Uninsulated Wires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Several modifications of the invention worked out by Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, chief of the signal corps, United States Army, whereby multiple messages may be sent over uninsulated wires laid in the sea or in the earth, are mentioned in the annual report of Major-General Squier, made public yesterday. Most of these are of a highly technical nature.

A number of experiments with wired radio on railroad lines have resulted in the superposition of radio telephone and telegraph circuits on ordinary telephone and telegraph lines along the New York Central Railroad, over a distance of 130 miles. The object is to give the army extra circuits if they should be needed in time of war.

“Further experimental work has been carried on by the engineering and research division office in Washington, in connection with the secret systems of signaling, utilizing infrared and ultra-violet light with very promising results,” says the report. “A number of light-sensitive elements have been discovered which place such methods of signaling entirely within the realm of possibility.

“The development of a storage battery trailer for use at division headquarters has been carried on, and the completion of this design depends upon the delivery of suitable chassis at the manufacturing plant.

REPORT OF VANDERLIP CONCESSION SCOUTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—According to a statement made public by the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, the reports of a concession to Washington D. Vanderlip of Los Angeles, California, from the Soviet Government of Russia and the reports that the Bolshevik Government has contracted with him for the purchase of \$1,000,000,000 worth of goods in the United States “have little basis in fact and are not to be taken seriously.” The reports of the Vanderlip concession are largely propaganda, the chamber asserts, the district being “barren and icy waste, commercially valueless.”

“The whole story,” according to the statement, “is undoubtedly intended to deceive the American public into a belief that business with the Soviet Government is possible.”

TWO BATTLESHIPS TO BE BUILT AT QUINCY

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The keels of two battleships—larger than any now in the United States Navy—are to be laid early in the year at Quincy, Massachusetts, in the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. These will be called the Massachusetts and the Lexington. They will be 660 and 580 feet long respectively, and of tonnage exceeding 43,000. Both will be driven by electric engines. Other features of the latest development in naval construction will be embodied.

WHEAT STRIKE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—While it cannot be denied that a great many of the farmers of South Dakota, like those of Kansas and one or two other great grain-growing states, are holding their wheat in the hope that there will be an advance in price, the movement has by no means become general. It is officially announced that the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation has not advised the farmers of the state to take part in the so-called “wheat strike.” P. J. Crandall, secretary of the federation, says that the world shortage of wheat and the fact that this country has already sold its surplus indicate better prices to come, and

“probably warrant the average farmer in holding his wheat off the market at the present time if it is possible for him to do so.”

“The farmer,” he said, “is entitled to credit for this purpose, and the same amount of credit will be used whether the wheat is held by the farmer or by the speculator. The best interests of the nation demand that the advance go into the hands of the growers to cover cost of production rather than to the speculator who contributes nothing to the value of the wheat nor to the wealth of the country.”

LIVING RATES HIGH IN JAMAICA

Committee of Inquiry Appointed by the Governor of Island Makes Recommendations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Time was when Jamaica was accounted a comparatively cheap place to live in. It continued to be so till the last years of the war. Then prices began to rise. Today living in the island is decidedly dear. The Governor recently appointed a committee to report on the high cost of living. The chairman was a prominent figure in local commercial circles, and two of its members were women.

The report shows that even since the end of 1919 local prices have risen remarkably. Still worse, the supply of local foodstuffs has been dwindling, partly owing to the long-continued drought. The increase in this department has been from 18 to 100 per cent. Imported foodstuffs have increased from 7 1/2 to 15 per cent. The committee notes that, despite the high price asked, the demand for them keeps up, showing that they are necessary to life. Clothing has not only increased from 50 to 150 per cent, but it has deteriorated in quality, and in some cases, the width of the cloth being reduced, the customer gets less in quantity. Furniture has gone up from 150 to 200 per cent; servants' wages and laundry, 45 per cent. A member of the artisan family with a family of four children earning £300, at the present scale of living has to spend more than £150 extra. Some try to meet the situation by overtime work. Others are drawing on their savings.

It is the finding of the committee that all workers with salaries of from £200 to £400 need an increase corresponding to the increase in the cost of necessities. More production, an alteration in the incidence of taxation, subsidies on the necessities of life, and more economical transport or distribution are recommended by the committee.

The government is speeding up a production campaign. Rent is rapidly rising, and there is some shortage of houses.

DENVER TO VOTE ON FIVE CENT FARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DENVER, Colorado—Denver will vote at its spring election on a proposition to repeal the present 6-cent fare ordinance and return to the former 5-cent street car fare. The city council referred the measure to a referendum when it was initiated by the signatures of more than 3000 voters. The unions are preparing to open negotiations for the return of the men who lost their positions during the strike. Declaring that the tramway service is now complete, Mayor Bailey has forbidden further operation of “jitneys.”

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILROADS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Advocates of the electric locomotives at a forum here recently declared that solution of the nation's transportation problem lay to a large extent in railroad electrification. It was urged that electrification would revolutionize methods and service in the movement of railroad traffic. F. H. Shepard said in electrification was the means of solving the problems of congestion, speedy and continuous movement, car mileage, capacity and other railroad limitations.

Domino Syrup
A Treat on the Table

Domino Golden Syrup
American Sugar Refining Company
“Sweeten it with Domino”

CHEAPER FUEL IS SAID TO BE COMING

Progress in Industrial Chemistry Also Points to the Production of Sweet Potato Sirup and Other Helpful Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The progress of industrial chemistry toward discoveries calculated to aid in reducing the cost of living has been summarized in a report issued by the American Chemical Society of this city.

“Cheaper fuel, both for the household and for the manufacturer, is coming as a result of recent investigations,” the report reads. “A mixture of coal dust and the waste from petroleum stills is becoming of great value as a result of the development of the colloidal fuel industry. By means of a carbonization process, lignite may become available for the same purposes as coal. Extensive deposits of this half-formed coal have been found in the Middle West and as far south as Texas.”

Plans have been completed for extending the supply of gasoline by taking it direct from natural gas, the report continues.

Sweet potato sirup, which can be produced at small cost from the less marketable grades of the vegetable, has been developed by the bureau of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. Sweet potato sirup, which is almost as sweet as the molasses made from sugar cane, and which contains a large percentage of maltose, or malt sugar, is especially valuable to bakers, the report says, as the presence of the malt sugar causes a rich brown crust to form on loaves and cakes in which it is used.

“Surely the price of beef should decline if the new sawdust cattle food comes into vogue throughout the country,” the report continues. “A very satisfactory provender for cattle has been made by the use of dilute sulphuric acid, neutralized by lime mixed with sawdust. After the action of the acid and lime the two ingredients are eliminated and a soft bran-like food results containing about 15 per cent water and rich in sugars. It was reported. Three cows, tested with the food not only liked it, but grew fat on it and gave more milk during a three-months' test, the report says.

“A symposium on the subject of cellulose, in which the use of hydrolyzed sawdust was considered, also developed new light on the manufacture of paper from wood pulp, which next to cotton, is the best known form of cellulose,” the report reads. “Several new methods have been proposed for the removal of ink from news and print stock so that the resultant paper could again be put on the printing press.”

New colors calculated to give greater variety to women's wear have been among the experiments, as also have been plans having to do with more efficient methods of tanning leather, with resultant lower prices of footwear.

THE OPENING OF OUR NEW STORE at 10007-9 Euclid near East 101st Street, which occurred Monday, November 15th, was a pronounced success.

CONSISTING OF FURNITURE, ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS, DRAPERIES, ETC.

The stock on our floors represents an exhibit of greater scope and magnitude than ever before, reflecting to a marked degree the new thought and creative genius of the most successful designers.

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is as essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman

Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.

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NO OIL TRADE WAR, SAYS MR. BEDFORD

Problems of the Business Today
Not Profits and Large Markets,
but Conservation and Greater
Production, He Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Recent cables from abroad to the effect that a ruthless business war is being fought for possession of the world's oil resources by the great petroleum interests, particularly of this country and Great Britain, were declared to be "largely of the romance which, in the public mind, seems to attach itself to current history of the petroleum industry," A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company told interviewers here following his return from Europe on the Olympic.

There was competition in plenty, he said, more so perhaps than in any other world industry, and the search for new sources of supply was keen, but there was neither treaty nor declaration of war between the international oil companies.

Mr. Bedford went to Paris in September to attend the meeting of the directors of the International Chamber of Commerce and since then had been making a study of economic conditions in Belgium, France, Italy and Holland.

"The problems of the oil business today," said Mr. Bedford, "are not profits and large markets, but conservation and larger production. The world is short of oil, but the situation will not be improved either by trade rivalries for concessions or by the capture of market monopolies. What international trade needs is the removal of every vestige of artificial regulation and restriction, and this applies particularly to the petroleum industry."

A great popular outcry is heard both in Great Britain and on the Continent against government control of trade in essentials. Bureaucracy dies hard, however, and much of the war machinery for the official direction of business has survived. Not only is it superfluous and an unnecessary public expense, but it is keeping prices high, and it is one of the causes of the continued inflated budgets. Britain and Europe have made a very tardy response to the drop in commodity prices on this side, and the British and European press put the responsibility upon government control.

"In France," continued Mr. Bedford, "the petroleum monopoly which was established during the war is still in existence, but it has not had the effect of cheapening the cost of petroleum products to the consumer, neither has it brought about any improvement in the existing rather cumbersome and uneconomical methods of distribution. Because of its geographical position in respect to the sources of production, France is naturally competing territory, and of all large oil markets it would probably profit more by an open-door policy."

"The oil interests, however, hope that the French Government, which has exhibited great breadth of view and skill in the administration of the country's affairs, will before long dissolve the monopoly and give the people the benefit of unrestricted trade and competition. In this expectation an alliance has been made by us with the powerful Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in the organization of the Standard French-American Oil Company. My view has always been that one of the surest methods of restoring financial cooperation between Europe and America is by the investment of American capital in European enterprises such as this."

CANADA'S VAST ROAD IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The vast amount of money, running into many millions of dollars, that has been spent on the construction of Canadian railways and waterways, will sink into insignificance beside the outlay that will be made on road construction and improvement, said A. W. Campbell, Dominion Road Commissioner, in a recent address. "In order to benefit by the waterways," said Mr. Campbell, "the \$120,000,000 has been expended, but in order to meet the increased demand for improvement and obtain the best service, many more millions will have to be paid out. In Canada we have constructed 30,878 miles of railways at a cost of over \$2,000,000,000, and more will be spent. Yet every ounce of freight that passes over these railways and waterways has in some way at the first instance to pass over the common roads of the country."

The best engineering skill in the country was necessary if roads were to be properly constructed on a basis of sound specification, design and proper location, and with a view of obviating waste and extravagance. Mr. Campbell said there was a great lack of engineers in the sphere of road construction. Many young engineers did not think the work of a sufficiently high standard to engage their attention, railroad and other branches of engineering being more popular, apparently through an erroneous view that more money was involved. Mr. Campbell corrected this idea by pointing out instances of roads which had cost more per mile than the railways which parallel them did at the time of their construction. Road-building and improvement, he said, would demand the attention of all the

available engineers in the country. At present the delay in the progress of some important highways was due to the lack of skilled supervision. Roads had to be extended to connect large cities and communities. So much attention was required to highways that on the appeal of the various provinces for assistance—the smaller communities being no longer equal to the task—the Dominion Government had at the last session of Parliament made a grant of \$20,000,000 for construction and improvement purposes. On the provinces presenting schemes of main road construction, and subject to federal approval, 40 per cent of the cost was to be defrayed out of this grant. Every province had met this requirement.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE STILL AN OPTIMIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—"I am still determined to label myself an optimist and, though there may be anxious and disquieting symptoms, there is no reason for panic or alarm," said His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, in speaking recently at the Toronto Empire Club. "We may perhaps feel too great a sense of security, but we have got to get back to normal conditions and the question now is how are we going to get back? I wish to impress on you that it is in dealing with these conditions, consequent on the termination of the war, that will require the same foresight, the same courage and self-sacrifice as were required to carry on the war to a successful conclusion. It is our business to make the returning process—it will never be a pleasant one—as light as possible. It calls for the highest attributes of citizenship. I have too deep a faith in the common sense of the nations which compose the British Empire not to know that the greater the difficulty in dealing with the problems, the more surely will they be able to arrive at safe and sound resolutions."

Pleading for "joint action" by employers, employees and governments in the adjustments of wages and salaries should curtailment of the latter be necessary, His Excellency said, "We may have to face these processes within the next two or three months, but we all know that if by joint action employers and their men they are able to contribute towards a solution, they will help to make the process of returning to what will be the conditions of the future as easy and as pleasant as it is possible for it to be. I have every confidence that you will bring to bear every influence in these reconstruction problems as you did in those infinitely greater problems which you solved so well in the Great War."

SOCIALIST OFFICIALS FORCIBLY EJECTED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Establishment of a "commune" by the recently elected Socialist municipal government of the city of Mar del Plata resulted in forcible ejection of the Socialist Administration by order of Governor Crotto of Buenos Aires province.

There was no resistance when the provincial inspector-general of police took possession of the municipal buildings. The provincial government charges that the Socialists violated the laws in their attempt to administer the city's affairs on a communistic plan.

SABBATH LAWS TO BE SOUGHT

NEW YORK, New York—Enactment of laws calling for strict enforcement of the Christian Sabbath will be urged in the legislatures of at least 25 states during 1921, the Lord's Day Alliance announces.

An effort will be made to wipe out "commercialization" of the Sabbath, said Dr. Harry L. Bowlby, secretary of the alliance, with elimination of Sunday motion pictures, automobilism, and professional baseball, as well as the closing of all stores.

ANOTHER GIFT BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—John D. Rockefeller Jr. announces that his father has made a new gift of \$63,763.357 in securities to the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial, an institution founded in memory of John D. Rockefeller's wife. The fund will be used to give support to the many religious and charitable institutions in which she was interested. This is estimated to bring the total of Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to \$475,000,000.

LIQUOR-MAKER PARDONED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson granted a pardon yesterday to John R. Schweinsberg, who pleaded guilty several weeks ago in Cincinnati to a charge of operating a liquor still. Mr. Schweinsberg was sentenced to serve six months in jail. The court recommended that Mr. Schweinsberg be pardoned on the ground that he had been making liquor only for his own use and was ignorant of the law.

COAL MINERS RETURN TO WORK

EAGLE PASS, Texas—Government terms of 20 per cent increase in wages have been accepted by striking miners in the Coahuila (Mexico) regions and the men have returned to work, according to a report to the Mexican Consul here. The men have been out two weeks.

SAFE ROADS WORK IN MASSACHUSETTS

Federation of Various Organizations and Citizens for Constructive Educational Campaign Said to Be Gaining Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Satisfying results and a rapid increase in public cooperation and support is reported by the Safe Roads Federation of Massachusetts, an association of civic organizations, automobile associations, clubs and individual citizens started last July for the purpose of conducting a constructive educational campaign to insure the safety of pedestrians and automobilists on the highways of the State. With the increase in the number of motor vehicles in Massachusetts to almost 300,000 it was felt that some such organization was necessary, and, after a conference between state officials, automobile dealers and citizens interested in the project, it was decided that the direction of a safe roads federation's work would be to instruct and educate rather than to regulate and prosecute.

Liquor and speed are the two greatest factors in the way of realizing a maximum of highway safety, according to Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles and president of the Safe Roads Federation. Against these violators of automobile laws and the laws of common sense and humanity, however, the organization is exerting regulatory pressure through reports of its members. These reports are referred to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, with the result that there is already a noticeable decrease in the number of these offenses.

A campaign of education in cooperation with the state Department of Education will be started shortly in the public schools of the State by the federation. It is hoped through this means to instruct children in the fundamentals of highway safety and through them to carry the education into the home. It is planned to show the children in a constructive way that they should not run suddenly into the street, or dart from behind a standing vehicle, or steal rides on motor cars. Meetings are also being arranged by chambers of commerce, civic clubs and other organizations for the purpose of studying and discussing highway safety problems. Inquiries as to the work of the Massachusetts federation have come from other states where a similar organization is planned.

Beyond its principal program of highway safety education, through publicity, motion pictures and public opinion, the Safe Roads Federation has a supplementary program embracing a wide range of questions affecting highways. The organization seeks to better the highways themselves and work for the enactment of improved highway legislation; to publish reports and statistics and conduct research and investigations; to cooperate in these plans with neighboring states and to study traffic rules and practices and through all these to strike out for the elimination of lawlessness on the highways.

LOOKING BACK AT THE COAL STRIKE

Mr. Lloyd George's Message to Mr. Smillie Showed Anxiety at Possibly Grave Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—In the recent coal strike, as is well known, the miners, by a overwhelming vote, rejected the government's proposed sliding scale arrangement for the fixing of the rate of increased wages, and decided to strike in order to enforce their demand for a 2s. per shift increase. The final figures of the ballot of the coal owners' "datum line" offer—an offer of wages being determined entirely by output—were announced as follows: For acceptance of the offer, 181,428; against acceptance of the offer, 635,098. In view of this result, strike notices were allowed to expire almost immediately.

On this announcement being communicated to the Prime Minister by Mr. Smillie, Mr. Lloyd George replied by letter in which he commented in part as follows:

"Dear Mr. Smillie—I have received with the greatest possible regret your intimation that a conference of the Miners Federation has decided that work should cease throughout the coal fields of this country with a view, as you put it, 'to securing an advance in wages.' It is impossible to conceive of any action more likely to bring about a serious disaster to the trade of this country, especially when it is recollected that at the present time industry is confronted with great and increasing difficulties, and the prospect of unemployment amongst the masses of our people is causing grave anxiety. Nor is it only in these isles that the injurious effect of your action will be felt. Many struggling peoples on the continent of Europe are today

every member
get a member
in November
Boston Chamber of Commerce
make it 7500 members

dependent upon the supply of coal which this country is in a position to give them, and it is impossible to exaggerate the privations and hardships which a cessation of their supplies will bring upon them.

"The government has exhausted every effort to prevent this calamity. We have suggested to your federation two possible remedies. . . . I cannot express too strongly my disappointment that these proposals have been rejected in your recent ballot. I take note of the fact that our suggestion was supported by you and other leaders of great prominence in the Miners Federation, and the whole country must deplore the fact that your advice has not been followed.

"In facing the trials which the decision of your conference today has imposed upon our people, the country will no doubt be fortified in its determination to endure, by the fact that the proposals made by its elected government have received the support of the most responsible and experienced minds within your federation. Upon our part we have explored and are still ready to explore every avenue that might lead to a peaceful solution of this difficulty, and I can only express my profound regret that proposals which all must regard as supremely reasonable have now received a final rejection at the hands of your conference.

"Yours faithfully,
(Signed) "D. LLOYD GEORGE."

FARMERS' POLICY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The present election campaign in this Province is giving the farmers, following the influence they have exerted in other parts of the Dominion in the political field, an opportunity to make their strength felt. A number of farmer candidates, in some instances allied with the returned soldier element, will be in the field. The Farmers' Institutes of the Province are not a political organization, but are encouraging farmer candidates wherever they are running. There are 47 seats in the provincial Legislature and the farmers entertain good hopes of capturing six or eight of these.

The question of a new agricultural policy for British Columbia is being given considerable prominence in connection with the election campaign. The farmers themselves have gone on record officially on the subject and their recommendations are sweeping and exhaustive. In the first place they want a survey of all lands to be undertaken and information obtained of what are available for settlement. They want assistance to be given to land seekers, and to this effect they advocate that information should be filed at suitable points and the immediate establishment of a district agricultural policy whereby much less can be saved owing to the ignorance of settlers. The farmers through their advisory board recommend that a sum of \$100,000,000 be raised for agricultural industries to be used particularly for encouraging and bringing about greater production and settlement in all parts. They want a portion of this money applied to the initiation of an adequate land clearing policy which will include the provision of power at much lower rates than now maintained.

NAVY STRENGTHENS ITS FORCE AT MIAMI

MIAMI, Florida—Additional reinforcements arrived here from Key West yesterday to aid the crew of submarine-chaser 154, in guarding employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company and to prevent them from connecting the cable across Biscayne Bay between Miami and Miami beach.

Officials of the legal department of the navy conferred yesterday with officers of the Department of Justice in connection with the Navy Department's answer to the injunction suit brought by the Western Union.

FINDING ON JAMAICA GINGER

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Unless there is evidence that Jamaica ginger is sold as a beverage the sale of it cannot be held to be in violation of the state liquor law, according to the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, which has handed down a finding that Jamaica ginger is not an intoxicating liquor within the meaning of the statutes. The opinion says that "it has not become, as yet at least, a matter of common and general knowledge that ordinarily this well-known preparation is sold not for medicinal purposes, but as a disguised substitute for liquor." The finding was based on the arrest and conviction of two store keepers for the sale of Jamaica ginger.

MULLANE'S CONFECTIONS

An appropriate finish to the formal dinner that will win the favor of your guests and family. If there is no Mullane's Agency near you, order by mail, including 8 cents postage for each pound.

Nut Chocolates	\$1.50 lb.
Chocolates	\$1.25 lb.
Caramels	\$1.00 lb.
Assorted Chips	.90 lb.
Taffy	.80 lb.
Clear Hard Candy	.75 lb.

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FAILURE TO BLOCK BUILDING INQUIRY

New York Justices Refuse Injunctions to Forbid Legislative Committee to Examine the Books of Certain Associations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Efforts were made on Wednesday by building contractors declared to be closely associated with Tammany Hall interests to block the legislative investigation of the housing situation here by applying for three injunctions against the committee forbidding examination of the books of the Building Supply Bureau and the Association of Dealers in Masons Materials. The members of these associations include John A. McCarthy, friend and former business partner of Charles F. Murphy, leader of the Tammany Hall organization, and Wright O. Loss, head of the "brick trust." Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, persuaded Justice Alfred R. Page of the Appellate Division and Supreme Court Justice John V. McAvoy that the committee had power to compel the appearance of witnesses and the examination of books.

With the power given to the committee by the court decisions, threats of contempt proceedings were made against David Asch, law associate of Martin Conboy, counsel for the Building Supply Bureau, the Association of Dealers in Masons Materials and the Tammany Contractors.

Charles G. Cornell Jr., member of a firm dealing and jobbing in plumbers materials, testified at Wednesday's hearing of the committee that 75 per cent of the wrought steel pipe industry in the United States was controlled by three powerful corporations, the National Tube Company, which is part of the United States Steel Corporation; the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, and the Republic Iron and Steel Company.

Peter Stadtmuller, right hand man of the indicted president of the Building Trades Council, Robert P. Brindell, was indicated by the additional grand jury hearing the committee charges, it became known yesterday. Mr. Stadtmuller was held in \$100,000 bail, charged with extortion, as Mr. Brindell has been on four indictments previously handed down.

PRINCE OF WALES AS GRAND MASTER

In Spite of Rumors Prince Must Serve Probation Term Before Being Raised to That Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—In consequence of one or two injudicious statements made recently at Masonic functions as to the possibility of the Prince of Wales becoming Grand Master of English Freemasons, some of the English newspapers have volunteered the information that this event is likely to take place immediately. It may, however, be stated on high authority, even having due regard to the well-known proverb that the unexpected always happens, that such event, although in the category of future happenings, is not likely to materialize for some little time to come.

English Freemasonry has had an unparalleled era of prosperity under the rule of the present Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught, who was elected to that position by the unanimous suffrage of his brethren on the resignation of his brother, King Edward VII, in 1901, when the latter ascended the throne of England, and as supreme ruler of the country, could not with consistency become

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the head of an organization or institution to which a large number of his subjects were debarr'd by religious scruples from entering or seeking admittance. The Duke of Connaught throughout his period of office has taken the keenest interest in the welfare of the craft, and less than a year ago made his first personal appeal to the members to aid and support him in the schemes for raising a fund to provide a central home in the metropolis which should stand for all time as a memorial to brethren who had made the greatest of all sacrifices in the world war.

On this ground alone, it is unlikely that he will hand over the reins of office until this scheme has matured or is much nearer maturity than it is at the present moment, although it is being taken up with zest and earnestness throughout the Masonic jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of England.

Another important consideration to be borne in mind is the present Masonic inexperience of the Prince of Wales. It is only some 12 months since he was initiated into Freemasonry. His grandfather, King Edward VII, when Prince of Wales, was initiated in 1868. In September of the following year he was appointed to the honorary rank of Past Grand Master. In 1870, the position of reigning Grand Master became vacant in consequence of the resignation of the Earl of Zetland, but instead of the Prince of Wales being elected, the choice of the brethren fell upon the Earl de Grey and Ripon, afterward the first Marquess of Ripon, and it was not until his resignation in 1874 that the future King Edward VII was elected to fill the vacancy, after a deputation, headed by the Earl of Carnarvon, had waited upon him to know if he would accept the position. He was installed on the 28th of April, 1875, seven years after his initiation.

The Duke of Connaught spent 17 years in the craft, before occupying the chief chair, but going farthest back into the annals of English Freemasonry, royal grand masters have invariably served a lengthy period of probation before attaining supreme command. The Duke of Cumberland was initiated in February, 1767, but was not elected Grand Master until April, 1782. George, Prince of Wales, afterward George IV, was initiated in February 1787, but was not installed as Grand Master until May, 1792. Edward, Duke of Kent, (father of Queen Victoria) was initiated in 1796 and became Grand Master of the Atholl Grand Lodge in 1813. His brother, the Duke of Sussex, was initiated in 1798 and became Grand Master in 1805. The union of the two rival Grand lodges was effected on December 27, 1813, and he reigned as Grand Master over the joint organization until April 21, 1843.

The esteem and affection in which the Duke of Connaught is held by all English Freemasons is so great that not one but will regret his retirement, when it does come, with feelings other than regret and each as a personal loss. They rejoice, however, in the knowledge that in the ordinary course of events, even if he does eventually hand over the control to his nephew and Prince, this cannot happen for some considerable time to come.

MODERNIZING THE DESTROYED REGION

Congresses of French Mayors and of Cooperatives Seek to Reconstruct the Devastated North

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—An important congress at Compiègne, of mayors of the liberated regions, has examined the questions concerning the reconstruction of towns on modern lines. Representatives of the government were present, for the financial means which may be put at the disposal of the communities formed, one of the principal subjects under discussion.

The congress voted a number of propositions which have been submitted to the governments. There were studied the conditions in which the towns could raise loans for the carrying out of their plans of extension and of embellishment and how these loans could be repaid.

There was voted a resolution to the effect that the Minister of the Interior should examine as rapidly as possible the demands for loans from the liberated regions, and that the creation of communal syndicates in view of the emission of a general loan in France and abroad should be authorized and that long term borrowings at low interest from the state should be granted.

The congress proclaimed the equality and the solidarity of all Frenchmen before the charges of the war and of the reconstruction of the northern towns which had been sacrificed to the defense of the entire country. These towns and their inhabitants during the period of reconstruction must live in unpleasant conditions, and it is not just to make them support fiscal obligations greater than those which press upon other parts of France which have not been subjected to the devastations of the war.

This idea was, indeed, the main pre-occupation of the congress. It was resolved that the expenses incurred in the execution of the plans of reconstruction should be placed to the charge of the state for the most part, and that the subventions to the various towns already fixed by the state should certainly be raised. National solidarity—that was the keynote of the congress. The towns not destroyed should help to pay the cost of reconstruction of the destroyed towns.

At the same time at Rheims there was taking place the general assembly of the Cooperative Society of Reconstruction. This society by cooperative methods seeks to reconstruct the damaged property. It has 2000 adherents who own 35,000 buildings and it has set up 820 workshops. Cooperative societies of this kind are playing a large part in the repairing of the north. They are aided by the state, although not in the measure that is desired.

These cooperative groups, if properly assisted, are the great hope of the northern people. They will do the work what they want are credits.

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PAIVA COUCEIRO IS ONCE MORE ACTIVE

Former Royalist Leader Said to Be Hovering Round Frontiers of Portugal Where Monarchist Movements Are Made

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—The monarchist movement in Portugal, for whatever it is worth, may be as impure as many people declare it to be, and it is possible that much of the support that is given to it is paid for. But there is a general impression in quarters where opinion is to be respected that there is more backbone in it than the revolutionary movement at the other end of the political stick, and that if the Royalists had half the chance that the Communists have had there would have been a king sitting on the throne of Portugal now.

After all, say those who contend in this way, the Royalists have done something quite big in the revolutionary line, although they did not finally succeed, and may do it again. That, however, remains to be seen. The fact, indisputable, is that there are certain strong monarchist movements in progress at the present time, and they may be all the more formidable for that a high state of secrecy is preserved about them. But now for the first time for some months we hear again of those two formidable figures of previous Royalist attempts, Paiva Couceiro and Aires d'Ornelas.

Made Off to Spain

In the case of the last rising of nearly two years ago Paiva Couceiro, a fine type of the adventurer who would do for hero in a Ruritanian comedy, led the Royalist armies from the north, took Oporto and declared the monarchy there, issuing new money, stamps, seals, flags and all the rest, fighting various pitched battles against the Republican armies and eventually being supposed to have been slain on the field, whereas in reality he had made off to Spain again in order to be able to fight another day.

After a period of partial repose, during which he has been closely considering the situation in the political sense, serious differences having arisen in the Royalist ranks in the course of which he himself has been publicly accused by a leading Royalist of having mismanaged the last campaign and of being personally too ambitious, Paiva Couceiro is back again, and there is evidence that he has of late been hovering round the northern frontiers in Galicia along which the monarchist movements are mostly made. Thy, on the Spanish side, separated only by a very big and splendid bridge across the river Minho from Valença on the Portuguese side, is always a hotbed of monarchist plotting and a kind of jumping-off place, so much so that after the failure of the movement of January, 1918, the Spanish Government, to show its friendliness toward the neighboring republic, ordered all these monarchists to clear out from these parts and move away back into other districts.

Spanish Vigilance Relaxed

A great show was made of their doing so, and fine tales were told of the hardships which they were then being made to suffer, but it is generally believed that most of these people, or their substitutes for them, are back again at Thy and in sight from there of their own Portugal. Certainly the Spanish vigilance in the matter has been relaxed as everybody expected it to be. Spain always desires to observe an extremely correct attitude toward the neighboring republic, does the proper thing, and while the republican government is supreme, supports it, and ostensibly places hindrances in the way of its enemies.

On the other hand, however, the Portuguese Royalist leaders move about in Spain very much as they please—as indeed why should they not?—and the early arrangements for most movements or intended movements are made in Madrid. And while Spain is strictly neutral and proper, as it might be said, in these matters, it is very obvious and reasonable that she would much rather have monarchist success in Portugal than any of the Bolshevik variety, and that really, like others, she has little faith in the existing Republican government.

The question is now as to what is the nature of the new Royalist movement. Joas da Almeida, the Miguelist leader, who is an officer in the Austrian Army, and his wife, Constanza Teler da Gama, perhaps the most ardent Portuguese woman Royalist in existence, who, as reported, lately appeared on the scene just over the borders in Spain, are evidently active, and they appear to be in communication with Paiva Couceiro himself. Mr. Couceiro, of course, fought for Manoel before, but he is tired of Manoel, who, he thinks, did not do what was expected of him nearly two years ago.

"Alarming Rumors"

There are said to be "alarming rumors" in Oporto now. The Lisbon newspaper, "O Seculo," gives voice to some of them. It says that on the one hand there are rumors of activity among the Decembrist elements, and that on the other the Legitimists are busy. Very definite instructions have been given to the military forces in Oporto, and a close watch is being kept on the barracks. Many arrests have been made, though there is no information forthcoming as to the nature of these arrests. "There is talk," says "O Seculo," "of a conspiracy not merely to overthrow the government, but the Republic."

Royalist emissaries have been arriving at the frontiers of the Minho and Alentejo to confer with the revolutionary elements of the country, and Joas da Almeida, the Royalist leader, has proceeded to the northern frontier in order to have a conference with Paiva Couceiro, who is in Galicia. The revolutionaries would take advantage of the discontent among the railway employees of the Minho and Douro system and of similar discontent among the employees in the posts and telegraph services to draw them toward the movement.

Private information indicated that the Royalists were preparing something for a recent date. It is also stated that Joas da Almeida and his wife, who were at Vila Verde, are now to be found at Santo Antonio near Vila Franca de Xira. There is another story to the effect that various suspicious individuals have recently visited the aforesaid Monarchist leader, Aires d'Ornelas, who is in the hospital of San Jose, and that the police have detained a non-commissioned officer of the colonial army, Victor Manoel da Silva, who is reported to have delivered a mysterious letter to him with the remark, "It will be done, cost what it may."

A Great Show

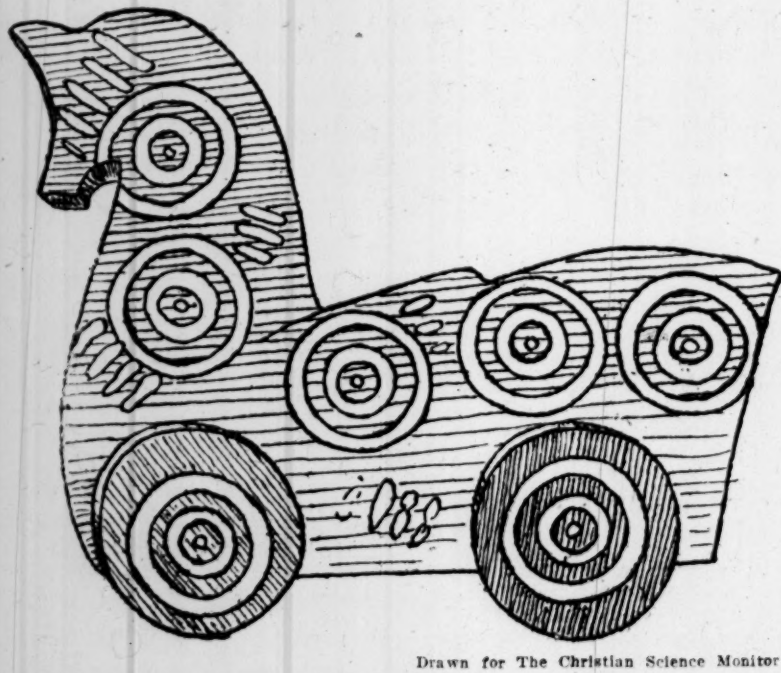
Some of the newspapers have made a great show of a letter or manifesto of a pseudo self-sacrificing character that has been sent along for publication in them by Dom Manoel. This communication purports to be highly patriotic in character, but it excites much comment which is not wholly complimentary to Dom Manoel, whose prestige among the Royalists is far from being what it was and whose chances are now considered to be small. "In the first place," says Dom Manoel in this manifesto, "I declare that I maintain firmly my indisputable right to the throne of my ancestors."

Having then established his position to his own satisfaction, he proceeds to consider the situation of Portugal. "From November, 1919, up to the present day," he says, "the crisis that is undermining Portugal has spread like a fire. What is the situation of Portugal? Politically—dominion, anarchy and terror, the true indications of Bolshevism. Economically—hunger raps at the doors of the poor, and is the most powerful ally of disorder. Financially, ruin approaches, as to which it is enough to look at the figures of the fiduciary circulation of the public debt and of the state of discredit into which Portuguese money has fallen. Of the international situation it is better not to speak, so serious are the considerations that may arise."

Indifference and Dejection

"Above and beyond all this, there is something worse, the evil of indifference and of dejection. It is not enough to point out the very serious ills from which Portugal suffers at the present time; it is indispensable, if it is desired not only to save the country but its honor also, that all should unite together and work. With knowledge of the cause I can declare specifically that there is no time to lose, since it is necessary to fight the evil before the agony comes on. In all things I am at the service of my country, certain that my followers, with the splendid self-denial that they have exhibited, will continue with their king. I am at the orders of my country whenever it has need of me."

"We do not abandon our ideals since they stand for what through centuries made the glory of Portugal. When we see our country sinking, it is our duty to offer her, the Mother Country, our services to assist her. The monarchic cause today more than ever has a duty to fulfill, to establish a bulwark to prevent anarchy from devouring everything. We are a force and we should work together instead of doing so individually, not for a revolution which would be fatal at this moment, but against this tremendous crisis. It is indispensable that there should be an end once and for all to the system of constant persecutions against our religion, our faith and our ideals. Our country's crisis is not a nightmare, but unfortunately a cruel



There is no mistaking the horses with their proudly arched necks and plenty of circles to their idea of motion

and sad reality, the gravest of its history since 1580."

And the question among the Portuguese is: What exactly is the object of this manifesto?

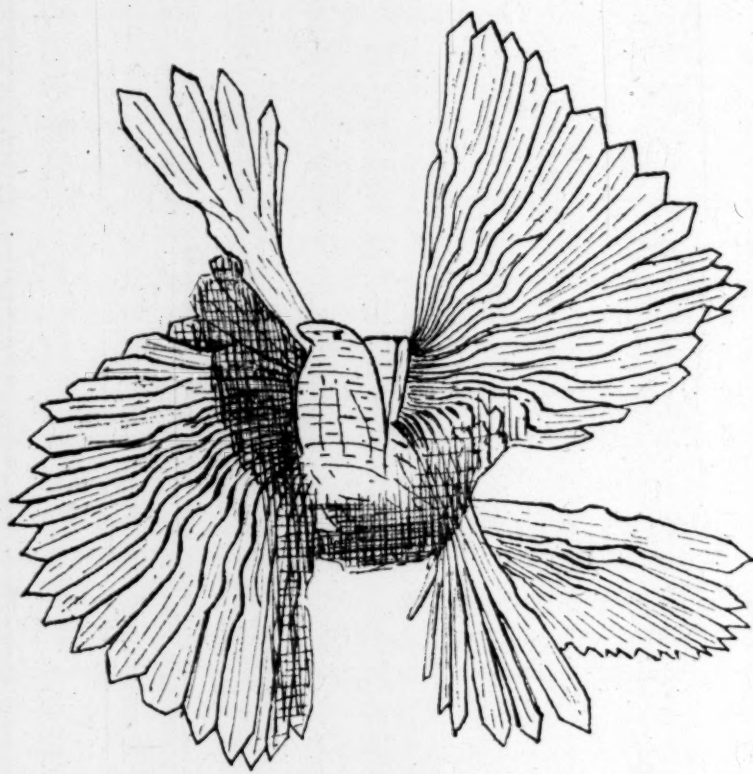
SHOW PERMIT REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The San Francisco Board of Supervisors has refused a permit for an all-night motion picture show. The State Law Enforcement League and various women's organizations opposed the project.

RUSSIAN TOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The children of all nations and of all times have ever exhibited the truth of the old saying that "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin." And in no trait of their nature have they proved its universality so truly as in their attitude toward toys. Their enviable power of galvanizing even crude and unattractive forms into subjects of delight by an embracing sympathy is perhaps one of the most valuable assets in their lives. But at the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A carved bird with roughly fanned wings

same time the recognition of this power by their elders has probably led to a rather lamentable neglect of artistic possibilities in the making of their toys.

In speaking of the toys of Russia one has in mind, naturally, only those which are characteristic, such, that is, as are to be found in the homes of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A peasant set-piece toy

peasant children and of those who in their suburban atmosphere still hold to their love of things rustic and national.

The toys of Russia, speaking generally, are simple, often roughly fashioned and unostentatious, like the muzhik himself. They form an unique branch of Russian peasant craft. And, as one might anticipate, especially in a country where even plates and dishes are of wood, they exhibit an interesting phase of peasant wood-carving.

Often enough these toys were not made for sale, but were formed by loving hands to be given to the children. In such case primitiveness of workmanship or want of anatomic correctness was no restriction. Very often chance pieces of peculiarly bent wood, or knotty branches having some hint of resemblance to human or animal forms were worked up at fancy. At other times a skillful carver would evolve a veritable work of art. Lack of knowledge and a comparatively uniform technique also hampered their productions are little more than roughed out and made more realistic by the addition of painted ornament. But the animal, bird and other forms are sufficiently realistic to give a tolerable idea of the object. There is no

to be horses, women, with raiment carved in relief and painted, and birds. Figures of men are less frequent and when found are generally in company with their friend, the horse.

When and where commercialism stepped in and toys were made for sale, they were still rarely executed with care and depended for their attraction more upon their brilliancy of coloring than cleverness of carving. Yellow, red, green and black paints were copiously used.

About the close of the eighteenth or beginning of the nineteenth century an improvement in form and more ex-

final processes of cleaning up and finishing, in the well executed toys, are almost exclusively done with an ordinary knife, although sometimes with a small chisel.

Examples of these toys are conserved in the folk-museums of Russia, where they are rightly recognized as veritable examples of peasant sculpture. The fine art sculptor of today works under the influence of western ideals; but the fashioner of children's toys works according to canons of art conspicuously Russian—an art which has continued and continues permanently in a state of suspended development.

WIDE SCOPE OF BRITISH RESEARCH

Investigations Are Now Being Carried Out by Government Department in Many Spheres

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The recent publication by the British Government of the first report of the Department for Scientific and Industrial Research marks a stage in the development of applied (natural) science in the British Isles. English inventors have a record second to none, but English manufacturers and industrialists as a rule prefer to work on lines of individual rivalry, rather than to pool their knowledge and advance together.

The creation of the new department led at once to the formation of an auxiliary for building research, with Sir Aston Webb, the famous architect who is president of the Royal Academy, among its members. As regards other lines of research than building, the activities of the new department have been largely concentrated on forming research associations, which are non-profit earning groups of traders united for purposes of research, and financed (usually) up to half of their expenditure by the government through the department.

Trades Safeguarded

Nine of these associations have actually set to work under the departmental aegis, and enumeration of the trades they represent is interesting as showing the range of commercial matters to which scientific investigation is of value. Already the trades covered are: linen, rubber, glass, non-ferrous metals, sugar, refectories, leather, shale oil and laundering, while associations of five other trades are licensed and will start to work shortly.

Special care has been devoted to safeguarding the interests of the department of the association concerned, and of the trader in whose factory the processes are carried out—for obviously in all the trades enumerated laboratory work must be supplemented by practical work on a commercial scale. In addition to forming and guiding these associations, the department has taken under its control various scattered governmental services of a kindred nature which existed previously, such as the Geological Survey, the Food Investigation Board, the Fuel Research Station, and the National Physics Laboratory.

Scope Is Wide

This last is an established undertaking of great size and usefulness, albeit little known. Its functions cover the testing of taximeters and thermometers, the gauging of optical glass for all marine and military purposes, the conduct of experiments in the laws of flight, wind pressure or the attraction of bodies under water, and many others—all of which it does with equal efficiency and absence of advertisement. Occasionally some special piece of business, like the tank experiments in the litigation which followed the Olympic-Hawke collision, or the tunnel experiments recently made with model aeroplanes to find out facts on wind velocity and pressure, attracts the public notice, but usually the laboratory carries out its duties in complete obscurity.

The laboratory is the best established side of the new research department, because here there was a nucleus on which to build, but this and the other functions above given do not exhaust the tale of the activities of the department. Its scope ranges from the supply of radium to the preservation of timber or of the Assyrian tablets in the British Museum, while special pains have been given to a records bureau, to supply one of the greatest wants of British research—a means of avoiding overlapping or duplicated study, and help toward concerted action.

WAR SAVINGS HONOR ROLL

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Six Boston war savings societies are among the 12 on the honor roll of the savings division, first Federal Reserve district, just under the Federal Reserve bank. These organizations were selected from more than 3000 war savings societies in industrial plants throughout New England.

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FRANCE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD CHINA

Paul Painlevé Says French and Other Nations Can Help China to Find Her Way and Adopt a Modern Organization

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The return of Paul Painlevé, the former Premier, from China, where he has been on a special mission on behalf of the French Republic, furnished a favorable opportunity for discussing with him the present situation of the young republic and of the attitude of France toward this immense territory of 400,000,000 inhabitants. As is known, China, in her endeavors to reorganize the country, is encountering many difficulties. They are material, economic, and intellectual. She seeks aid from the older republic. She has appealed to European national scientists and engineers and educationists for help. Principally she turns to France, and the response of France has been entirely sympathetic. The relations between the two countries have been of the most friendly character. There is little doubt that China will, sooner or later, become one of the most powerful nations in the world, and it is notable that at Paris there is a special institution for the study of Chinese ways and the Chinese language, and that successive French governments are displaying an intense interest in the fate and future of the Far East.

The mission of Mr. Painlevé is only one sign of the new French interest in the land. The former Premier was willing to talk freely about the efforts of the Chinese people and the needs of this new democracy.

Need of Closer Relations

"When I left for China some months ago, I declared that my object was to consult with the Chinese authorities as to how France can help in the development of the resources of the country. It was then my belief that it was our duty to go to the aid of this industrious people. What I have seen and heard during my sojourn in China only confirms my impression that the relations of our two countries should be much closer than at present."

"My ideas will, I trust, be readily accepted. France is always the France of humanity; and patriotism commands that French policy shall be inspired by generous ideals, which are, nevertheless, not chimerical, and not by grasping and mercenary ambitions."

"What then must be the attitude of France? France, and indeed all the great civilized nations, are faced with two alternatives. They can help China, in friendly fashion, to find her way and to adopt a modern organization; or they can, on the contrary, regard China as a prey which they will dispute and thus contribute toward the anarchical troubles amid which she is striving toward liberty."

"The first policy will bring about a stable equilibrium in the Pacific, but the second will lead to a catastrophe which will have repercussions that will reach the Atlantic seaboard."

A Generous Policy

"It is then for France to give the example of a generous and human policy. If she does so she will be certainly followed. Those who think only of material advantages to be obtained, will regard this policy as visionary but it is they who are reaching after shadows."

"A disinterested policy of generous cooperation, even though it meant the momentary sacrifice of immediate ad-

vantages, is undoubtedly the most rational and will be the most profitable in the near future, not only to China but to the nation which will practice such an enlightened policy."

"China is so vast, her resources are so rich and varied, that she is capable of the most marvelous progress in a comparatively short space of time on certain conditions. On the other hand to furnish her with proper machinery, to organize her efforts, are tremendous tasks. She demands guidance. There is room for everybody and for all initiatives."

"It is for us to help the young republic to make, in spite of difficulties and apparent dangers, the United-States of China, as we contributed in other days to the establishment of the United States of America."

AWARD IN BROKEN HILL STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—A tribunal to endeavor to settle the Barrier (Broken Hill) strike, which has lasted considerably over a year, was recently appointed. It consisted of five members representing the mining companies, and five representing the miners, with Mr. Justice Edmunds as president. The first portion of the award delivered by the chairman included the decision that the hours awarded in all other metalliferous mines should apply to the Broken Hill mines—44 hours underground, whistle-to-whistle; 30 minutes crib, both underground and on surface. The reduction of hours to 44 in 1916 had not proved. His Honor said, according to the claimants' evidence, to have been of any real value in the prevention of occupational trouble. Prevention, in his opinion, could only be brought about by the completion of the work of the technical commission, and the enforcement of its recommendations.

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SPANIARDS ARE NOW KEEN ON MOROCCO

Spain's New Attitude Is Due to Success of Troops in Spanish Zone and the Remarkable Results in Pacification

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—In a variety of ways the Spanish agitation in favor of the control over Tangier being given to Spain, or that at least no change in the existing régime shall be effected conferring increased advantages and authority upon any other power, is being prosecuted diligently in a number of ways, some of which are none the less effective because they do not achieve the utmost publicity. So far as the more public methods go, there has been something of a lull of late, since it is realized that the matter is coming to conference, with England as arbiter.

It is to be noted that the general Spanish attitude and disposition have apparently undergone some slight modification in recent times and are now more definitely than formerly for the incorporation of Tangier in the Spanish zone. The original attitude was largely one of objection to the pretensions of France, who apparently seemed to desire the possession of Tangier, and was a less positive attitude so far as Spain is concerned. The alternative was regularly suggested that something in the nature of the statu quo, with any desirable modifications with the object of improving the administration of Tangier, might be maintained. Lately, however, Spain has shown an increasing disposition not merely to disapprove of the French pretensions, whatever they may be, but to set up positive claims of her own to Tangier, and increasingly to insist upon them. They are based on geographical, historical, political, racial, economic and every other ground, and the case presented is highly formidable.

Government's Strong Position

For this modification of the Spanish attitude there are two main causes, the first being the success of the Spanish troops in Morocco in the new campaign under General Berenguer, and the remarkable results in pacification and administration that have been achieved, making the Morocco proposition much more a reality than it had ever seemed before, and the second being the extent to which the people have become interested in Morocco—largely as the result of those successes and the sense of right that has been established. The government is at the moment in a stronger position in regard to this matter than ever before. In the past the attitude of the country toward the Moroccan enterprise has been, at best, lukewarm; the people generally believed that no good would come out of it and that it was money wasted. This skepticism has disappeared. The standards are keen on Morocco, and, coming to understand it, they say they want Tangier with it and that their claim in this respect is absolute. And many add that they mean to enforce it.

It may be said with absolute assurance that if by any impossible chance Tangier were awarded to any other power, or the authority of any power in what is now the international zone were enhanced, there would, in one form or another, be early trouble with Spain, who would certainly not rest under such an award. And in this connection there is the point for consideration of "consolation" elsewhere, which are now being, as it is understood, discussed in diplomatic circles. To save its face, if nothing else, it is suggested that, in the usual diplomatic manner, whichever of the two nations may now have to go without Tangier should have some new and special piece of property awarded to it on some other part of the surface of the earth as compensation or consolation.

No Compensation Desired

On this point there are two definite Spanish comments. Spain does not desire and would not accept any such compensation or consolation. In the colonial dispute on Morocco, and exclusively so; she has finished with other colonies in general for the time being and is not anxious to undertake new commitments in parts of the world with which she is not familiar and has no definite connection. She wants Tangier, without which she cannot do herself justice in her zone in Morocco while in recent times she has shown herself as well capable of managing that zone as any power is capable of managing any other. Secondly, if compensation is to be given without Tangier, that is not an affair of Spain except that it would not have to be at her expense, as she fails to see the necessity for compensating anyone for an abandonment of unjustifiable pretensions. The Spanish Royal Geographical Society of Spain has all along taken the closest interest in this matter and has assisted the Spanish efforts considerably. It has now sent a long and impressive statement to the government, signed by its president, Francisco Bertrán, and the secretary, Ricardo Beltrán, in which it does its utmost at a critical juncture to stiffen the government's back in this important matter. In this statement it is remarked at the opening that the Royal Geographical Society has in the course of various publications and statements to the government pointed out the necessity of maintaining a continuous effort in Morocco and of exercising effective dominion on both shores of the Straits of Gibraltar with the object of safeguarding Spanish national independence. The pres-

ent difficult circumstances, which had their origin in the apparent ignorance on the part of various French elements of incontestable Spanish rights to the occupation of Tangier, oblige the Royal Geographical Society once more to reiterate the protests raised to the government against the strange artifices that are employed and the menaces made against the integrity of the territory that comprises the Spanish zone in Morocco.

Tangier, it is stated in this document, has maintained and increased its eminently Spanish character; its Spanish colony, whose conduct might serve as a model to all, has always been the most numerous of the foreign colonies established there. Spaniards have always taken the initiative in the development in Morocco of modern civilization; the moral and material interests of Spain continue to predominate and her hegemony is confirmed and strengthened through the influence exercised by the Castilian language in all classes of society. Among other circumstances of which the government was not unaware, greater value is given to the political situation in the Straits of Gibraltar, and that of still preserving the prestige to which it had attained through having been, in a way, the capital of the Empire as the place of residence of the foreign diplomatic corps accredited to the sovereign of the Moghreb.

A Point of Departure

And again it will have to be taken into account in a future which is not remote, when the public administration is charged with the conduct of justice and morality, that Tangier will be the point of departure for all communications toward the interior, not only of the French zone but also of a large part of continental Africa, as the most accessible port on the coast and the most convenient for all the ships of the navigating lines that come across the Atlantic in this direction. The idea of establishing the sovereignty of the Sultan in Tangier, the address goes on, is absurd, since his authority is a mere reflection of the mandate and his dispositions have no value if they do not bear the signature of the protector nation. And Tangier, being locked in the Spanish zone of protection, Spanish action will be sterile and humiliating if conflicts and complications should occur, of supreme importance in the political, military and administrative ways.

These circumstances impose upon Spain the necessity of maintaining her rights without desisting from such measures as should be employed or from sacrifices which must be made for bringing it about that at Tangier only the Spanish flag should wave by the side of the banner of Morocco. History shows that Spanish foreign policy has never been characterized by imperialistic aspirations. Without exercising any exclusiveness, and with that peculiar altruism and generosity of the Spanish race which make such a contrast with the conduct of other peoples, Spain, with Tangier in its zone, should proceed as she has always done. She should place no obstacles in the way of universal commerce and should make no firm guarantees in favor of persons, companies and industries established in the sovereign territories or the protectorate. For such reasons the Royal Geographical Society considers that Tangier ought to be provided with a special régime based on agreements as the result of which difficulties would be avoided and advantages gained, especially in the matter of customs administration. Spain alone can offer to the nations guarantees of this kind. Its nationalism is compatible with universal commerce and an order and equitable administration.

So the Royal Geographical Society

had the honor to wait upon the government, in accordance with a resolution unanimously passed, that Tangier ought to be considered as a Spanish port under the sovereignty of the Caliph and the protection of Spain, which would be the only means of maintaining the harmony that ought to exist between the two mandatory powers of the Moghreb.

POLITICIANS DEMAND INCREASED SALARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—The question whether members of Parliament should take "direct action" in increasing their remuneration, or whether their salaries should be fixed by some other properly constituted tribunal, has just been debated in the Tasmanian Parliament. The leader of the Tasmanian Labor Party, who also is leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, moved in that chamber: "That the power to fix the amount of their own salaries should be taken out of the hands of members of this Parliament, and a tribunal established for that purpose, such tribunal to consist of a judge of the Supreme Court; that it be an instruction to the government to bring in a bill to give effect to this resolution." He argued that Parliament appointed various bodies to fix the salaries and wages of other people, and, if consistent, members must agree to some tribunal fixing their own salaries. In his opinion members had no more right to fix their own remuneration than railway men had to fix theirs. He did not believe in the electors fixing members' salaries, because that would be a case of the "bosses" fixing them, and it would not be the arbitration system. Some people might question whether it was right for a judge to fix members' salaries when he was dependent upon members for his own pay. But he had absolute faith in the judges. The proposal was opposed by members of the government on the ground that it would immediately bring the judges into the arena of politics, and it was negatived.

PROHIBITIONISTS IN SCOTLAND ACTIVE

Though First Results in Local Veto Campaign Are Disappointing, Temperance Workers Take Courage for the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The first results in the poll on Scotland's local veto campaign are at the time of writing to hand, and show an overwhelming majority in favor of "no change." Naturally the leaders on the temperance side are disappointed, as hopes had been entertained that some of the larger areas would have come out more strongly for "no license." It would seem at first sight as if Scotland is not yet ready for great changes in that direction, but there are many encouraging features in the result which is so far announced. The present proportion of "no license" gains means at least 11 per cent of the areas from which results have been received and it may almost be reckoned that the influence upon other areas whose polling day is later, will tend to diminish the chance of increasing that percentage.

Fight Will Be Pursued

One may say that the first round in the contest is, on the whole, a victory for the "no change" party, but the fight will be pursued all the more keenly next time by the no license party. They had to work as it were in the dark this time; and a great deal of time and thought had to be given to the formation of organization and machinery to cope with the situation.

It must be remembered that the hard work had to be done on the temperance side, for it was only necessary to abstain from voting to damage the cause. Electors had to be educated on the provisions of the Temperance Act and on the great necessity for a big poll and a huge vote to carry the necessary percentages required. The difficulties were enormous, and if the matter is considered fairly, it will be admitted that the no-license party has gained great credit in its work and has much upon which to congratulate itself. The people have at least been taught to think about the question, and the closeness of the vote in most cases shows that with a simple majority, as in the case of other government measures, the results would have been much more in favor of no license.

Many Bars to Close

In an interview which the representative of The Christian Science Monitor had with Colonel Kyle, general secretary of the National Citizens Council, which directed the no license campaign, he stated that although disappointed with the result so far, there is no reason for being discouraged but rather for taking courage for the future, and for making a better fight next time. Colonel Kyle was particularly disappointed to find that in districts where there is a great Labor majority in municipal affairs, there should have been such a majority against no license. One of the leading points of the Labor Party program was no license, which makes the result in working class areas rather strange.

Some of the Temperance Party would advocate working to get the Temperance Act amended so that the big majorities required to carry no license, but Colonel Kyle thinks in the meantime that it ought to be given a fair trial, and that can only be secured in the course of time. After all, it is something to have secured the closing next May of nearly 100 public houses in Glasgow, and of all such in 18 burghs in the country, whatever the future results may show. Any great reform takes a long time to mature, and it would have been ages before the present licensing courts would or could have accomplished anything like what has already been done in this contest.

A Tactical Success

The Anti-Prohibition Campaign Council characterize the results as "a great triumph." Henry Earnshaw stated that the temperance party had been beaten in tactics. They had used the Temperance Scotland Act as a means of gaining their real end, prohibition, although they had not made that clear to the electorate during the campaign. His own party had fought the case on "Prohibition or No-Prohibition," with the result that the other side had been badly beaten. The Glasgow Licensed Trade Defense Association met after the poll was declared, and it was stated that the directors were highly satisfied with the results in this city. All the speakers insisted that the trade should begin at once to prepare for the

struggle that would take place in three years' time. This would point to the fact that the trade realizes that the no-license campaign is not to be dropped because of a comparatively disappointing result just now; but that the fight will only be all the keener next time.

Small Vote for Limitation

One striking feature of the poll is the remarkably small vote given for limitation. In some cases not one has been given at all, and in many, only a very few, in spite of the large percentage of voters who turned out at the polling stations. The results in certain districts are surprising and it is interesting to study how the figures have gone.

Glasgow, it is confessed on all hands, has proved a disappointment. Of 37 wards only four will be dry, and three of these are not what one could call working-class districts. Whiteinch is a mixed ward but with a big industrial population, so that of the four it is most satisfactory. One would have liked to see some of the wards in the heart of the city or in the East End do better; for it is there that the public houses are most closely thronged together, and that the effects of drunkenness are most noticeable.

It is gratifying to find that in Kilmarlock, the stronghold of a large firm of distillers, one ward has voted "no license" and one, "limitation." Kirkintilloch and Kilsyth are decided triumphs for the "no-license" party. In the former place there was a strongly organized opposition to the temperance party; and it was scarcely hoped that the result there would be good. Kilsyth is a mining district, purely industrial, and had the reputation of favoring liquor. It has been one of the best-organized places, and no amount of careful work and canvass has been spared; and the workers are delighted that the result is so satisfactory.

Many Lessons Taught

Dornoch, although not a very large place, deserves mention. It has voted "no license." It is in the area in the north of Scotland, which, owing to the presence of troops and navy, was a prohibition one. One cannot but feel that the benefits of that time of restrictions has borne fruit already, and that this vote shows that the electors there know what it means to have a "no-license" burgh.

Until the middle of December, occasional results will be recorded and then the final result will be known. Whatever that may be, the campaign has taught many lessons and borne much good fruit already. There is every reason to be grateful for the great interest in the temperance cause which has been aroused among so many people, who, up till now, gave it no thought at all.

In spite of disappointments and apparent defeat in so many quarters, the National Citizens Council will not slacken its efforts, but will go forward with greater resolve that everything possible will be done to overturn in the future the results which are so adverse to the cause at present.

ENFORCEMENT OF DRY LAW DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SAVANNAH, Georgia.—Action on the part of Hugh M. Dorsey, Governor of Georgia, to stimulate state and county officers to greater exertions in enforcing the federal prohibition laws in and around the city of Savannah, is requested in a letter to the Governor by Murray M. Stewart, Mayor of Savannah. He says: "The liquor is mainly brought in through the waterways of the country, landed in the country miles from the city in bulk, and brought in from the country depositories in small lots by automobiles. Now what are the duties of the state and county officers, and are they performing those duties? I put the question squarely up to you as the state's chief executive. I know that occasionally a little still out in the country is raided, but that is a minor source of supply, and reference to such raids does not answer my question as to whether the officials are doing all they should do under the law."

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CHANGE LIKELY IN INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM

Britain Said to Be Engaged in Definite Class Struggle and Workers Will Cease to Put Up With Old Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Society is, whether one like it or not, engaged in a definite class struggle, said S. G. Hobson, M. A., in the course of a recent lecture. Some people call it a class war, and in some cases it does approach to war, as when the railwaymen strike, or the miners threaten to. In this struggle the individual has become lost in the great associations, industrial on the one side and capitalistic on the other, into which people have formed themselves. The struggle is, nevertheless, there, and the problem is to find the cause and the remedy for the great unrest.

Socialists, contended Mr. Hobson, say it is the wage system—he preferred to call it the wage contract—which is at the root of the trouble, for under it labor is bought and sold as a commodity; and the man who buys it naturally claims the product of that labor as his own, and the workman who sells his labor as a commodity can have no share of the fruits. Again, under the present industrial system labor is made the last, instead of the first charge on industry, for the employer, after first calculating the cost of rent, raw materials, managerial and other expenses, adds the cost of labor last of all to the price of the article.

The Sanctity of Labor

This was clearly illustrated in a conversation Mr. Hobson had had a few days before with a great industrial magnate, who informed him that he always made it a point of stocking his factory with a 12 months' supply of raw material costing from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. Asked what supply of labor he expected, the manufacturer replied, "One week's." The comparison, said Mr. Hobson, is fatal; all the personality and all the sanctity of labor is brushed aside; even raw material is considered of more value than human labor.

Thus is the industrial system of this country carried on, and in it people have lived so long that they have got used to it, and practically no attention has been paid to the wage system, society suffering in consequence. But this system has got to go, and the organized workers at least will not endure it much longer. Some of the workers in the building industry have resolved that labor, shall, in the future, be the first and not the last charge on industry. No longer will they put up with the old conditions under which men, because of weather conditions, very often received only 10s. of 15s. per week, this being the commodity value of their labor to their employer. In the future they will demand, in wet weather or fine, a full week's pay and they contend that if a man has worked a reasonable

time in any industry he is as much entitled to support in times of trade depression as his employer.

Building Guild Formed

What is likely to happen when the worker refuses to sell his labor as a commodity? asked Mr. Hobson. Either he will combine with his existing employer, and between them they will exploit the public, or he will enter into partnership with the community. This is what has happened in the building trade. Here the workers have formed a building guild, and through it they have offered their services to the local building authorities and so to the community. Thus you have a great industrial union exercising its power in the control of industry. If the building trades prove their ability in this direction other unions will follow their example, and soon the great mass of industry will be controlled by the workers.

Dealing with the question of incentive under the guild system, Mr. Hobson said, good craftsmanship would without doubt give a workman a standing amongst his fellows which in itself would be an incentive. Under the present system conscientious craftsmen were constantly deploring the high pressure, for profit's sake, which made it impossible for them to produce first-class work. The experience of the building guilds had been, that working-under guild conditions the builders had in every case exceeded the 1914 standard both in output and quality, and this without being conscious of the fact. Profit making not being included in the guild idea, the commercial man, the man who merely buys and sells for profit, will disappear, although the great business of distribution would still be carried on, perhaps on the lines of the cooperative movement. So under the domination of the desire for wealth for wealth's sake was society, continued Mr. Hobson, that in Parliament nothing seemed capable of being discussed on its merits, pounds, shillings and pence always seeming to vitiate the atmosphere.

It was the same throughout the Empire where our subject races were governed, not with a view to developing them morally and intellectually, but always for some economic end. India was, in consequence, on the verge of revolt. His experience as a planter had proved to him that the native races of Africa were capable of a mental and moral development which would be of undoubted value to the world. The time had come, concluded Mr. Hobson, when we had to decide whether we were going to stick to the old system, or raise the status of the workers.

PLANS URGED FOR AN IRISH SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The air is full of schemes for the better government of Ireland, and proposals for an Irish settlement. The majority of these take into account the fact that Great Britain must concede a generous measure of self-government, and they are framed to leave Great Britain with as much control in the domain of foreign policy and defense as it is possible to lead into any scheme without causing it to turn turtle at the launch. Two new proposals which have just been put forward as possible solutions have special significance because they are made, not out of a desire to escape an impossible situation, but with a view to ultimate reconciliation and peace.

The first is that the Prince of Wales should be offered as regent for a strictly limited period during which a commission composed of English, Scottish and Irish judges should be given control, the police disbanded, and the army withdrawn to the ports. An interim Irish cabinet composed of leaders of Sinn Féin and Orangemen, with representatives of the imperial cabinet and the dominions, should then be invited to draw up a constitution. Subject to the assent of the imperial Parliament to this constitution, the Prince would then retire, unless all parties wished him to remain as the constitutional president of a republic in friendly alliance with Great Britain. Briefly, that is the scheme put forward by the London Nation.

The second comes from a body of Quakers who are now working for peace and a better understanding in Ireland. They have approached the heads of all the other churches in Great Britain for their cooperation with a view to securing a month's truce, during which the leaders of Sinn Féin and the British Government might be brought together in fruitful and constructive discussion by the mediation of an impartial body. The scheme is considered the more hopeful because no other religious body is likely to command such respect from both Protestants and Roman Catholics as the Society of Friends.

Both these proposals are held to be of vital importance in the present circumstances, not only because they offer to lift the struggle for a while out of its more contentious elements into an atmosphere of conciliation, but also because they take into account the fact that whatever the immediate settlement the British and Irish peoples will still be neighbors.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

UNIQUE HISTORY OF BANK IN FAR EAST

Originally Formed to Finance Siberian Railway It Has, Since the Russian Revolution, Come Under French Control

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—The day after the Chinese Government withdrew recognition of the status of the Russo-Asiatic Bank began to float the French flag over its buildings in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Harbin and other locations in the Far East. This brought to public attention the peculiar status of this bank—a status which has been known in inner circles for many years.

This bank was started in a way which it would be difficult to duplicate outside of the devious politics of the Far East where Russian statesmen played their games for so many years. Russia forced upon China an agreement to build her railway connecting Transbaikalia with Vladivostok on Chinese soil across the Manchurian provinces. The Russian Government wished to keep in the background and to have the enterprise appear as much a commercial one as it was possible to deceive the world into believing.

Special Bank Formed

Hence it resolved to resort to the expedient of creating a special bank to which should be entrusted the construction and exploitation of the portion of the Trans-Siberian Railway passing through Chinese territory. This portion was given the distinguishing name of Chinese Eastern Railway though in reality it differed in no way from the other parts of the great trans-continental scheme. Nominally this portion recognized Chinese sovereignty by an arrangement for the appointment of a Chinese Director-General, but the holowness of the plan was revealed by the fact that the position was never filled until the events of the last two years made it necessary to do so. As a matter of fact, the whole Trans-Siberian Railway was intended to be a grand colonization scheme for the accomplishment of the imperialistic aims of Tsarist Russia; and the Chinese Eastern Railway was only one part of the plan. It was necessary to conceal the real aim of the Russian Government in this matter and hence the use of creating this special bank with a name which might give the impression that it was a joint enterprise.

China Furnished Capital

The original name of this bank and the one used in the contract with the Chinese Government is Russo-Chinese Bank. About 10 years ago the name was changed to that of Russo-Asiatic Bank. The original capital was furnished by China to the extent of 5,000,000 Kuping taels, but when the name was changed this was reduced to 3,500,000 taels. No notification of the change of name or of the reduction of capital was sent to the Chinese Government, which had advanced the funds for its founding. French capital began to find its way into the bank by the purchase of shares, although it was distinctly understood at the time of its foundation that the bank was to be an exclusively Russian institution. The reason that the French desired to secure an interest in this bank is not difficult to surmise. The funds for the building of the Trans-Siberian Railway were financed by the Russian Ministry of Finance, but it was well known that they were all borrowed from French sources on the security of Russian Government bonds.

Good Scheme on Paper

According to the original contract made between Russia and China for the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway, China agreed to advance the sum of 5,000,000 taels (ounces of silver) for the formation of the Russo-Chinese Bank, to which should be entrusted the work of construction and to which should be issued shares. A board of directors was to supervise the bank and the railway and at the head of this board was the Chinese Director-General. On paper it was a perfectly proper scheme; in reality the Russian Government did as it pleased and made up its mind as it went along.

The Russian Ministry of Finance furnished the funds, nominated the members of the board, consulted with the Ministry of War for the construction of barracks along the line and paid not the least attention to the Chinese Government in the matter. No accounts of the bank, no statement as to the cost of the railway were ever submitted to the Chinese Government.

After Russia's defeat in the war with Japan the southern portion of the Chinese Eastern Railway passed to the control of Japan but no change was made in the management of the portion which remained under Russian domination. From Changchun northward to Harbin, from Harbin westward to Manchouli Station and eastward to Suifu-feng Ho, the Chinese Eastern Railway continued to be controlled by the Head Office in Harbin which was directly responsible to the Ministries in Petrograd.

Head Office in Paris

The Russo-Asiatic Bank continued to be the financial agency through which the Russian Government dealt in all matters concerning the finances of the railway. As to other matters connected with the railway the bank had nothing to do and even in the election of directors the shareholders invariably elected such men as were

suggested to the bank by the Ministry of Finance.

Then came the overthrow of the Tsarist Government followed by the régime of Mr. Kerensky. During this short-lived régime the bank had a breathing spell in which it could plan for its own salvation. More shares were obtained by the French, the head office was removed from Petrograd to Paris and the French Government began to interest itself in the future of the bank. Then followed the régime of Mr. Lenin and the nationalization of all banks. The Russo-Asiatic Bank, with all other private banks in the country, was amalgamated into the State Bank and lost its identity, at least as far as its status under the present government is concerned.

This bank had made preparations against this emergency by the removal of its head office to Paris but when the nationalization scheme was put into execution and the bank desired to remove securities to Paris it ran up against the new government. It could not take, with its other things, any claim upon the Chinese Eastern Railway. The shares in the railway which the original contract stipulated should be given to the bank as a matter of fact never been issued to the bank but had been retained by the Ministry of Finance.

Shares Declared "Lost"

The bank found itself safely ensconced in Paris but minus its most valuable security, viz. the shares of the Chinese Eastern Railway. It then resorted to the method of advertising that its shares were "lost," and registered this declaration with the French Government, which appears to have taken this declaration in good faith. It was the last desperate move possible to the bank to save itself from oblivion under the Soviet Government, and its natural consequence was the flying of the French flag over its properties when the Chinese decided to cut off connection with the former Tsarist Government.

The present status of this bank is a coat of many colors. The capital is Chinese, it is incorporated under old Russian law, the present Russian Government has incorporated it into the state bank, the head office is in Paris, and the agencies in the Far East by the French flag.

BANKER EXPECTS BETTER BUSINESS

Chicago Man, After Visit East, Sees Revival on More Stable Basis After the New Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Betterment of business and financial conditions after the first of the new year is looked for by James B. Forgan, chairman of the board of the First National Bank of Chicago, upon his return from the east. A revival of business upon a more stable and wholesome basis than that of the trade boom following the war is foreseen by Mr. Forgan.

"We are undoubtedly passing through a very trying period, owing to the readjustment in prices and losses caused by the reduction in values of stocks of goods on hand," said Mr. Forgan. "However, in my judgment we should see a turn for the better within a few months. By that time readjustment will be complete and business activities will be on the upward trend again. "I hear often the complaint that the retailer is not doing his full share to hasten the end of readjustment, not coming down with his prices as fast as he should. Eastern bankers insist that every one must bear his share of the unavoidable losses incident to establishing a generally lower level of prices, but they are optimistic that readjustment will not cost heavily in the way of failures."

HEAVY INCREASE IN TOY TRADE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Exports of dolls and other toys in September totaled \$336,374, compared with \$271,398 a year ago and \$153,841 in September, 1918. American toys went to 57 countries in September, 1920. Of exports \$32,463 was in mechanical dolls. Canada and Australia were the heaviest buyers. In September we imported toys to the value of \$1,434,474, over a third from Germany. Imports from Japan amounted to \$840,797. Total imports in September, 1919, were but \$622,541, and the year before \$26,586.

LOAN TO CUBAN SUGAR MEN

HAVANA, Cuba.—The National City Bank of New York has notified its Havana branch to place \$10,000,000 at the disposal of Cuban sugar planters to enable them to prepare for the coming crop. This is believed probably to be the first of a series of measures to be taken by financial institutions independently of action by the Cuban Government to assist Cuba to weather its present financial difficulties.

STANDARD OIL OF LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana.—The Standard Oil Company of Louisiana has announced an increase in its capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$30,000,000 to provide capital for expansion of its business. The increase represents new money put into the company and is not taken out of its surplus or its earnings in this State. All of its stock is held by the parent company, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

REVIEW OF BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADING

Report on First 10 Months' Business Shows Exports Steadily Reducing Excess of the Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—A review of the British overseas trade for the first 10 months of 1920 shows a steady gain of exports in reducing the excess of imports. The gain is considered especially significant when the effect of the coal strike during the latter part of the period referred to is taken into consideration.

In January this year the excess of imports was 40 per cent, but for October figures show the percentage reduced to 16.7 per cent, which is lower than for the year of 1913, when it was 21.1 per cent.

The improvement for the past 10 months is shown by the following table:

	Imports £	Exports £	Total Excess of Imports
1920			
Jan.	182,498,288	131,344,386	51,153,902
Feb.	170,514,272	108,567,919	61,946,353
Mar.	176,647,515	130,730,738	45,916,777
Apr.	167,164,309	126,659,111	40,505,198
May	156,335,816	128,275,509	28,060,307
June	170,491,230	126,476,278	44,014,952
July	163,342,351	155,200,383	8,141,968
Aug.	152,254,577	128,271,682	23,982,895
Sept.	152,692,339	130,806,321	21,886,018
Oct.	149,890,000	128,420,000	21,470,000
1913	168,734,739	147,620,326	21,114,413

What the balance will be at the end of 1920 is of interest. The following table compares in part figures this year with last and shows the gains in money:

	1919	1920
January	\$32,000,000	\$52,200,000
February	\$4,700,000	\$1,900,000
March	\$3,700,000	\$5,900,000
April	\$2,200,000	\$9,500,000
May	\$9,800,000	\$26,800,000
June	\$4,300,000	\$4,000,000
July	\$6,000,000	\$3,000,000
August	\$8,700,000	\$25,000,000
September	\$6,300,000	\$21,900,000
October	\$1,800,000	\$21,500,000

DIVIDENDS

The Endicott-Johnson Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of \$1.25 a share on the common stock and \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, both payable January 1 to stock of record December 11.

The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company has declared the usual extra dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the common stock, in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the common, both payable December 23 to stock of record December 2, and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 1 to stock of record November 24.

The Pennsylvania Water & Power Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable January 1 to holders of record December 17.

The Continental Oil Company has declared the regular quarterly \$2 dividend, payable December 15 to stock of record November 24.

The Railway Steel Springs Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common and 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stocks. The common dividend is payable December 31 to holders of record December 18 and the preferred dividend on December 20 to holders of record December 4.

The New York Dock Company has declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 15 to holders of record January 5. Also a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable February 15 to holders of record February 5.

The Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 1 to holders of record November 22.

The Sears-Roebuck Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable January 1 to stock of record December 15.

The Famous Players-Lasky Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the common stock.

PRODUCTION CURTAILED

BUTTE, Montana.—Because of lack of demand for zinc, three Butte mines of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company discontinued production Saturday. About 500 men are affected. Similar action was taken by the Butte & Superior Company several days ago. "Since August there has been no demand and no sale of zinc," John Gillie, general manager of Anaconda, declared. "We have been producing zinc at full capacity, about 10,000,000 pounds a month. Production will be cut to 5,000,000 a month."

GERMAN-ITALIAN COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BERLIN, Germany.—The Germano-Italian Commercial Company, Limited, has been formed here for the purpose of promoting import and export trade. The company, in which German bankers are participating, is capitalized at 5,000,000 marks.

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CONFER ON FRENCH COTTON IMPORTING

Ways and Means for Financing Shipments Needed for 1921 Are Discussed at Meeting Held in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor NEW YORK, New York.—Following a conference in Havre, held recently under the auspices of the Bank of France, another meeting was held in this city to consider the financing of cotton importation to France in 1921. J. de Neufville, of Banque de Neufville, Company and director of Compagnie Francaise pour l'Amerique du Nord, delegated by French bankers to lay before American bankers proposals to change the method of financing cotton shipments to France along lines that existed before the war, met some 40 foreign exchange operators of New York at the Chamber of Commerce. The matter of returning to the pre-war system and of giving back to the market its former elasticity met favorably the views of those present. Those in attendance included representatives of the leading banks of Paris and Havre and large cotton merchants.

There are two ways of financing cotton shipments to France, (a) payment in francs at three days' sight, 60 or 90 days by draft on Havre importer or his banker; (b) opening of credits in dollars, at sight, or at 60 to 90 days, by American banks.

It was decided that it is advisable to reduce to the greatest possible extent the drafts at three days' sight, whether in francs or dollars, the abnormal increase of which would in present circumstances impose on the market an unjustified burden.

That it is necessary to return, as fully as possible, to practice of drafts in francs at 60 or 90 days as before the war.

That for special transactions requiring the price of the merchandise should be carried in dollars for a certain time, special study should be undertaken to ascertain the best means of providing for the importers and their bankers an increase in necessary facilities in America, especially by opening of acceptance credits in dollars at three, four and six months.

The meeting consequently expressed the wish that cotton merchants continue purchases to such American sellers as would be disposed to return to systems of payment in use before the war; that the group of American banks willing to take cotton drafts on France should be increased, it being understood the French credit establishments are still buyers of good long paper on France as extensively as before the war; and that French bankers should examine with American bankers the best way of organizing dollar credits.

STANDARD OIL TO REDUCE PAR VALUES

NEW YORK, New York.—Directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey have decided to reduce the par value of its shares from \$100 to \$25 and voted to increase its capital from \$100,000,000 to \$110,000,000 to provide shares for an offering which will be made to the corporation's employees. There will be no change in the \$200,000,000 of the company's 7 per cent preferred stock outstanding.

Officials have planned to reduce the par value of the stock for several months. At its present selling price of \$62 1/2 the stock has been considered out of reach of the average investor. The reduction of the par value probably will be followed by an announcement that the corporation will exchange four shares of the new \$25 par value stock for a share of the present issue.

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FLOODS OF NILE GIVE FINE RESULT

Unusually Heavy Rains in 1920 Promise an Excellent Rice Crop Instead of a Shortage

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The Nile flood of 1920, which is now practically past, has been, in the words of an official note, "a very useful one." Owing to unusually heavy early rains the whole aspect of the summer supply in Egypt was completely changed, a general abundance insuring a good rice crop being experienced instead of the serious shortage anticipated as a result of a very low winter river. The flood itself, which usually reaches August, was some 10 or 15 days early, thus permitting the staple food crop of the country, maize, to be sown in very good time, insuring thereby a heavy yield. Rising sharply to its maximum at the end of August at Assuan, it fell away below the average until the beginning of October, when late rains in Abyssinia brought the river again above the average. While, then, the crest of the flood, though early, was low, being about two feet below the average maximum and thus resulting in a certain amount of "sharaki" (watered) land on the islands and higher basins of Upper Egypt, the winter supply promises to be good.

To the irrigation official the past flood has given but little trouble. A good supply at the urgent periods and no anxiety as to the safety of the Nile banks at the crest are favors which are not too frequently bestowed by Father Nile, although one of the most regular of rivers. Further, the spring or sub-soil water level which, it has been proved, is intimately connected with river levels, will be comparatively low, and, as this has a very marked effect on the yield of crops, the prospects of good harvests are excellent. It is interesting to note that what has occurred naturally this year is precisely what the new Nile projects, comprising dams and regulating weirs on the Upper Nile, are intended to insure. The irrigation Department will do well in taking advantage of this object lesson in answering effectively its critics.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decreased £2000; circulation, increased £395,000; bullion, increased £293,527; other securities, decreased £1,053,000; public deposits, decreased £1,519,000; other deposits, decreased £964,000; notes reserve, decreased £38,000; government securities, decreased £11,385,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 11.83 per cent; last week it was 10.75. The discount rate is 7 per cent.

WESTERN CANADA CONSTRUCTION

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—McLean's construction reports show that for the first 10 months of 1920 the total value of western construction amounts to \$62,462,500, compared with \$24,036,400 during 1919 and \$16,099,500 in 1918. Their estimate for 1920 building was \$80,000,000. This year's total has not been equaled since 1913.

CALCULATING MACHINE EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—September exports of adding and calculating machines totaled 2459, valued at \$437,847, compared with 2017, worth \$336,357 in August, 1920. France, Canada, Switzerland, Netherlands, England, Cuba and Argentina in the order shown, were the chief importers. There was a distribution to 40 countries, including \$10,333 to Germany.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A cable from London says that exports of precious stones to the United States through London during October were only \$307,933, compared with more than \$1,000,000 in September. Precious stones valued at approximately \$21,000,000 were sent to the United States during the 10 months ended October 31, a gain of approximately \$37,000,000 in the 10 months ended October, 1919.

A report says Du Pont-Morgan interests have acquired from W. C. Durant after four days' negotiations more than 3,000,000 shares of General Motors, representing almost \$50,000,000. Payment, which was one of the largest of its kind ever consummated, was made, part in cash (less than \$7 a share) and part in stock of Du Pont Securities Corporation. Morgan-Du Pont now own over 51 per cent of the 19,000,000 shares of General Motors now outstanding.

Baron Hayashi, Japanese ambassador in London, interviewed by the Manchester Guardian Commercial, says Japan is seeking British capital to develop Manchuria. He hopes Britain will furnish railway equipment, especially rolling stock and locomotives, and capital and equipment necessary for enlarging the harbors of Dairen and Niuchwan.

DUTCH EAST INDIES OIL CONCESSION

THE HAGUE, Holland.—A bill has been introduced in the Dutch Parliament, giving a subsidiary of the Batavia Oil Company, one of the Royal Dutch group, an exclusive concession to \$50,000 acres of the most valuable oil deposits in the Dutch East Indies, in which American interests have sought a share.

The concession is for the Djambi fields, which already have been somewhat developed, but which, according to Dutch oil men, will be one of the finest producing areas in the world.

The Government of the Dutch Indies is to share in the profits above the first 10 per cent, which goes to the reserve fund. Above that the government's share will range from 60 to 80 per cent, the scale increasing as the profits increase.

Reports of the concession drove Royal Dutch shares up to 40 florins on the Amsterdam Bourse and advanced all Dutch securities.

GERMAN COTTON MARKET SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PARIS, Texas.—The Lamar County Cotton Growers Association, in cooperation with cotton growers from adjoining counties, has decided to send a representative to Germany in an effort to find a market for last year's cotton, and also to see about selling this year's staple. The members of the association decided to pool their cotton and to sell direct to foreign spinners. A trial shipment of a small lot will be made, and if this proves successful, other shipments will follow.

Wheat Flour Imports into the United States from Canada from October 15 to October 31 totaled 97,032 barrels, or a total for the month of 1,629,987 barrels, an increase of the latter half of the month over the first half of 31,086 barrels.

NORWAY REPORTS TRADE RECOVERING

Official Statistics Show That Actual Quantities Exported Have Doubled Over the Same Period for Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor NEW YORK, New York.—Official statistics recently received indicate that Norway has increased its exports during the seven months ending July, 1920, to a remarkable extent. The actual quantities exported are more than double those for the same period in 1919. This shows how Norway is gradually recuperating from the industrial stagnation which prevailed in that country during 1918 and 1919.

It should be observed that the increases are not in value but in actual quantities. Roughly speaking, the increased exports in the principal Norwegian export industries for 1920 have been from 2 to 6 times that of 1919. In fact, fish products exported in 1920 were about twice the quantity exported in 1919; canned goods about 2 1/2 times; lumber, wood pulp, cellulose and paper, about twice; mining products, nearly 4 times; burned mineral manufactures, about 3 times; electro-chemical products, more than 2 times; electro-metallurgical products, about 2 1/2 times, and miscellaneous products, about 5 times.

According to reports from Norway, the national government is cooperating in every possible way with the industrial leaders of the country to develop the export industries within the country and to secure markets for the products of these industries throughout the world.

An evidence of this cooperation is seen in the state guarantees which the government has given from time to time to secure the sale of fish products on credit especially to the central European nations.

At the same time as the exports are increasing the imports are decreasing to a noticeable extent. It seems that restrictions which the government was forced to place on imports is beginning to take effect; thus, according to Farmand, "The official statistics for August—the last month for which figures are available—shows a heavy decrease in imports, both as compared with the previous month and with the corresponding month last year. It seems, in short, as if imports are in a fair way to recede to the pre-war level as far as quantities are concerned."

This decided trend in the Norwegian trade balance undoubtedly will improve the value of the Norwegian krone on the international market.

Wheat flour imports into the United States from Canada from October 15 to October 31 totaled 97,032 barrels, or a total for the month of 1,629,987 barrels, an increase of the latter half of the month over the first half of 31,086 barrels.

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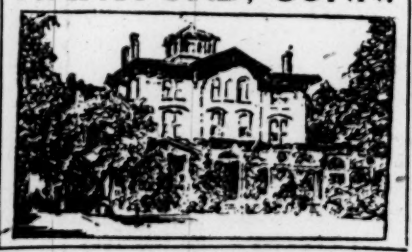
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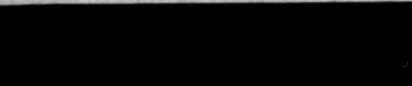
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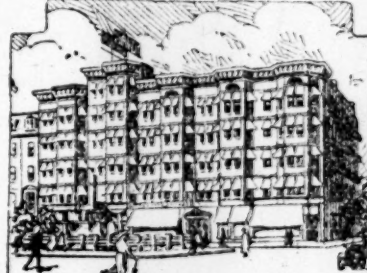
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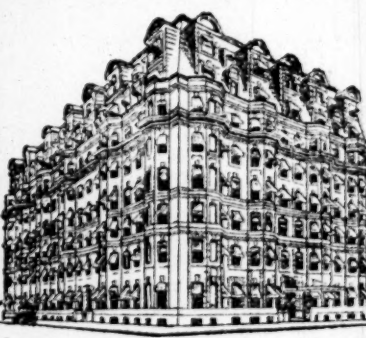


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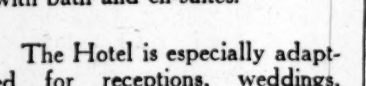
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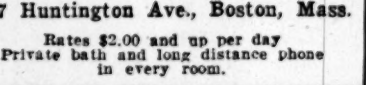
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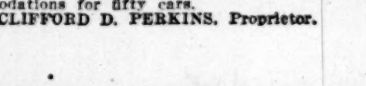
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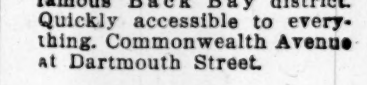
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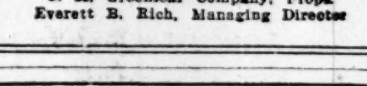
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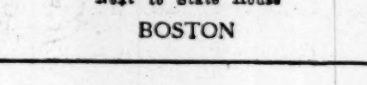
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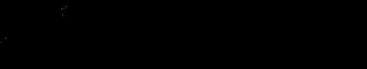
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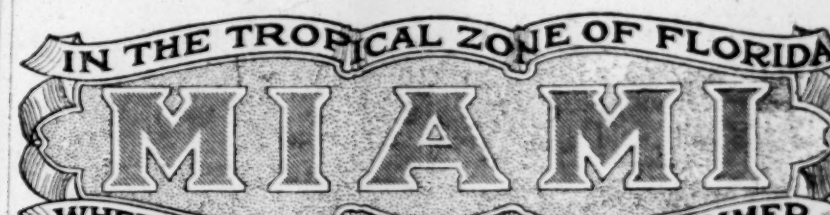


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NEW ZEALAND

Its University Problems

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—Among the dominions of the British Empire New Zealand stands out as peculiarly British, not only because there is very little admixture of foreign elements, but also because its point of view on the problems that face the community is almost always closely similar to that of people in the agricultural regions of the mother country. In the past the strongest characteristic of the British outlook at home has been a cautious conservatism which, however, the upheaval of the war has done much to change.

New Zealand, though her young men with splendid patriotism have borne a share that is second to none in the conflict, has lain far away from the whirlpool and has felt comparatively little of the forces that have been breaking up old habits of thought and driving Englishmen into new and uncharted seas of experiment. In no field is the innate conservatism of the older generation of New Zealand more clearly marked than in the present day than in relation to university education. Though there have been many defects in their system of higher education, and though most of them were placed on record as long ago as 1911 by men of the highest university eminence from Britain and the United States, yet many of the leaders of the New Zealand community still seem content to put up with the old-fashioned and ineffective systems that have been got rid of in the rest of the English-speaking world nearly a generation since. Some of them, and those not among the least prominent, have set their faces rigidly against all the sound and moderate reforms that are being urged by the most energetic and clear-thinking among the professoriate as absolutely essential if institutions of higher education are to be enabled to play their proper part in New Zealand life.

In the usual sense of the term there is no university at all in New Zealand, but merely four university colleges of varying degrees of equipment and efficiency; these being trammelled, and the best energies of the professors thwarted, by a purely examining body known as the Senate of the University of New Zealand. The provision for teaching is wholly made by the four colleges situated at Dunedin, Auckland, Christchurch, and Wellington respectively, but their professional boards have no final say as to the curricula upon which they have to work, nor upon the way in which these curricula shall be modified to meet changing needs or to give weight to new discoveries or modern modes of thought. All such matters are in the hands of the senate, which alone has the right of prescribing the courses to be pursued for degrees and of conducting the examinations upon the results of which alone degrees are granted.

The amount and quality of work expected of a student before he attains his degree should, of course, be regulated by what is possible for a good average student devoting the whole of his time to the work under the guidance of a good teacher, and anyone who cannot satisfy these conditions should necessarily be compelled to spread his course of study over a long period. But the university senate appears to fail to recognize this necessity and admits candidates to its examinations on exactly the same conditions (in all but two courses) and with the same requirements, whether they have been trained in a university college or have had no definite training whatever. To give some guidance in this latter class, therefore, the examination syllabi are of a particularly detailed character, and a close control is kept over examiners to see that they do not in their questions go at all beyond the syllabus.

Because the self-taught candidate is hampered by lack of any books beyond his textbook, the standard in most cases is deplorably low, and a student's energies are scattered over a wide range of subjects. Of these he can acquire but a smattering and the plan has as a most unfortunate reaction in the colleges, where teachers are often expected to deal with a conglomerate of subjects of which it is impossible for them to be masters. No single person can do work of university standard when, as is the case with one New Zealand, he is expected to teach "Economics and history, mental and moral philosophy, economic geography, etcetera" (sic). The system is radically unsound, and even more so than appears upon the surface, for the examinations not merely allow no credit for the record of the student during his college attendance, but the papers are set and the answers marked not by the teachers but by external examiners, most of whom have never visited New Zealand.

As far back as 1886 the New Zealand Minister of Education of the day put the defects of the system in a nutshell when he stated publicly that "the main fault in our university system is that it regards examinations as the beginning and end of the function of a university. Except by its examinations it is out of touch with the teaching colleges. . . . We make very little provision for research and the university consists of a mere peripatetic senate." Matters stand thus today, 34 years later, though very partial reform has taken place whereby, under an act of 1914, a board of studies composed of academic members representative of the four colleges has been established and the senate is directed to consult the board on matters relating to courses of study, the appointment of examiners, and the granting of degrees.

It will be noted that while the board of studies has to deal with the appointment of examiners, nothing

is said concerning the far more vital matter of the appointment of professors and teachers. This is in entire accord with the statutes of the university, even as amended by the most recent act, for those who are concerned with the university work are therein classified as "examiners, officers and servants" and nowhere from end to end is there mention of a teacher of any kind. It is extraordinary at this late date to find such a system flourishing in full vigor, but the explanation is that the old constitution of the University of London, such as it was in its worst days more than a generation ago, exerted an influence far beyond its own borders. On that constitution the whole of the New Zealand statutes have been modeled.

The mother university, on the other hand, has long ago cast aside such sterilizing provisions and having taken up its proper functions, has become one of the greatest of the world's teaching universities and centers of research. New Zealand, however, has doggedly continued to follow the old unsound paths. It is for this reason that with its meticulous attention to excessively detailed syllabi, its lack of interest in the encouragement of the students' own initiative, and its rigid adherence to a system of external examination, whereby the examiners are 15,000 miles removed from examiners that they have never seen, the University Senate is regarded by progressive teachers in New Zealand as the greatest obstacle to the improvement of their educational system.

If nothing more were said upon the subject it might be assumed from the foregoing that little of worth could characterize the higher education of New Zealand, but the fact is this is far from being the case. That good work is being done despite all difficulties, and that the New Zealand vigor is capable of overcoming obstacles, is evidenced by the world-wide reputation of a savant like Sir Ernest Rutherford, a university administrator like Professor MacLaurin, or a lawyer like Sir John Salmond, all men of Dominion birth and training. Owing to the self-sacrifice and energy of the professoriate and students there is a great deal of excellent work going on in the Dominion, but this is taking place in spite of the university rather than because of it. Such work finds its home in the affiliated colleges and these must be dealt with in a succeeding article.

STATE UNIVERSITIES

Dr. Marion Le Roy Burton, on Their Function

The first section of this article was published in The Christian Science Monitor on November 19, 1920.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ANN ARBOR, Michigan.—Dr. Marion LeRoy Burton, president of the University of Michigan, in continuing his inaugural address on "The Function of the State University," said, in part:

"The university must serve the state. . . . If we remind ourselves why the American people established the public school, we shall understand the logic and sanity of our thesis that the state university exists to serve the state. . . . In the Ordinance of 1787, with great foresight, it was affirmed that 'religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. . . . In 1838, the Revised Statutes provided for the establishment of the university and stated its purpose in the following terms: 'The object of the university shall be to provide the inhabitants of the state with means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of literature, science and arts.' These plans of the State of Michigan are typical of the convictions held by the American people as a whole. . . .

"I therefore venture to affirm that a new day must dawn in American higher education. All of us have been feeling our way gradually toward this conclusion. . . . This university cannot escape from its primary responsibilities to the people as a whole. Prof. Jay William Hudson of the University of Missouri has given us one of the most stimulating formulations of this educational aim. In his book entitled 'The College and New America,' he defends his thesis: 'The aim of American education is to produce a definite American social order, in relation to a definite world order.' I believe we can say to ourselves, to our students, and to the public that our institutions of higher learning exist in a very definite and compelling fashion to help in the establishment of the new American civilization. And we must say it, not only at inaugural exercises and annual gatherings, but in regent's meetings, classrooms, public assemblies and even in faculty meetings. We must actually do the thing rather than formulate it in nebulous and vanishing flourishes of rhetoric. . . .

"Precisely then what does this aim involve? In one sense it will be merely the rebirth of original American intentions. It will bring us back to the principles upon which our educational system was established. Translated into the terms of our day it will mean that this versatile, complex, pulsating entity which we call 'America' must be welded into a unified whole. . . .

"Our function is to select the permanent values and idealize them. America must have interpretation. If we may judge the interests and spirit of our people by the things they do most, we must begin to understand moving pictures, dancing, motor cars, and machinery. There is no need of railing against these things. Mighty elements of truth are written in capital

letters all over these factors of American life. The 'academic mind' may not see it but the college professor of today discerns it. The university must interpret American life. Its universal tendencies must be reckoned with. It is possible to give the people at one and the same time what they want and what they ought to have. . . .

"But what will such leadership require? Back of any successful effort in this field there must be first of all a real understanding, or if you prefer, some clear definition, of America. . . . Confronted with the exigencies of war, we knew what America meant. The morale of our armies was based upon an actual appreciation of American ideals. They were no hazy, unreal, vague generalities. They were incisive, clear cut, and compelling facts. They were the personification of definiteness. . . . The best professors in all subjects in all American universities knew what America stood for and what she was. It is for America now in times of peace that we must assume consciously our share of responsibility. . . .

"If the university, however, is to render this service, it will require something more than a definition of America. Certain new qualities must enter into our very life and atmosphere. The detachment and aloofness of the 'academic mind' must give way to a new sympathy with all groups. More imagination is needed. We must have faith in American needs, American spirit and American hopes. A new type of morale must arise. Without sacrificing our scholarly aims or our cautious intellectualism, we must arise to meet America today as we did in the days of the war. We did not lose our self-respect then. In fact, many of us found life infinitely more worth while. In reality our quality of sportsmanship must be called into full action. . . .

"Now with this as the aim of our service to be rendered the state, let us ask precisely what concrete things should be done, what changes are necessary, and just what methods are to be adopted. Purely by way of illustration and with no thought of offering either a complete or adequate program, I suggest four things: . . .

"1. The work and teaching of the university should be unified with our primary aim in full view. If we are to serve the American order and to keep this purpose consciously before us, it will give point to all our instruction. It will help, if not compel, the university to focus. Specifically it will demand that some effort shall be made to correlate the courses offered. In some way the student will be given such guidance that he will see the relationship of his courses to one another, to knowledge as a whole, and to life in its most practical relationships. Quietly, but inevitably, he will begin to have convictions. . . .

"2. The curricula of our various schools and colleges within the university must be definitely directed toward community needs. In fact, this tendency is already in full tide. . . . The university must utilize its equipment and personnel for research work in solving the problems of the state. In fact this university should be the research center of the state. Questions of all kinds and descriptions immediately related to the welfare of the people must be answered. . . .

"Just so in every realm, the university should serve the people. With every problem of government, economics, sociology, art, and education, the university should concern itself. In a word, it should become the thinking, investigating, philosophizing center of the commonwealth. . . .

"No one need interpose here that this violates the cardinal principle of learning for learning's sake. Research activities of the kind described will only stimulate investigation of every type. We must never lose sight of the fact that the quality of civilization waits upon discovery, invention and research. A true university as distinguished from a college, must function mightily in this respect or it fails utterly. To aim at genuine service to the people through the solution of all types of problems can only give vitality and power to our graduate work. . . .

"4. Finally the university must permeate the state with knowledge. The people of today as never before understand the power which accrues to any one who has the facts and the proper training. The people are literally hungry for knowledge. . . .

"This university must come into closer contact with all of the schools of the state. They are making the citizens of tomorrow. We must be of vital service in recruiting the teaching profession. Groups of progressive business men throughout the state need and desire various business courses. We should attempt the training of social service workers, including field work and cooperation with the various departments of county, municipal, and state governments. There are limitless possibilities of wide and valuable cooperation with all kinds of private enterprises. Our extension division has done and is doing much. It deserves high approbation. It now needs adequate support and recognition. . . . But in the meantime, if we consciously aim to assume our share of the responsibility for the new America, we must remember that knowledge is the property of every man. In a word, we pretend to believe that men must be free. They are only free when they know how to live wisely and understand how to govern themselves justly and efficiently. In our appraisal of America we said that her greatest tyrant was ignorance. If now we are to serve her, we must give her knowledge. . . .

"Here then are four suggestive possibilities of the specific type of service which the university can and must render to the state if it is to be worthy of its history, its opportunities, and its ideals."

THE BURNHAM COMMITTEE

Second Report

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The second report of the Burnham Committee (for primary school teachers' salaries) has just been issued. It will be remembered that this committee, consisting of representatives of local education authorities and of teachers in England and Wales, has been engaged for the past 12 months in hammering out a solution to the very complicated problem of teachers' salaries. Its first report issued in November last laid down a minimum scale for the whole country. The report now issued defines three additional scales higher than the minimum, and it is expected that every locality will adopt one of the four scales according to local conditions. The maximum salaries for class masters are, respectively, £300, £340, £380 and £425. The scales for women and head-teachers are, as is now customary, based upon these figures.

The first point to be noticed is that the figures, allowing for the depreciation in money values, are not equal to pre-war standards. This is due, no doubt, to the opposition which authorities would have to encounter from ratepayers if they ran salaries up to the high nominal level which would be necessary to compensate for the devaluation of money. It is not this fact, however, that is arousing most controversy. The most discussed aspect of the report is the famous "zone" policy—in accordance with which there are to be four standards of remuneration for teachers of similar qualifications and engaged upon similar work.

The reasons for this quadripartite solution of the problem are twofold. According to an article by a member of the Burnham Committee, quoted in The Christian Science Monitor on August 20, the factor determining which of the four scales shall be paid in any area will be the economic conditions of the local authority. In other words, localities of high rateable value will pay according to one of the higher scales, and poorer localities according to one of the lower. In addition to this factor, too, there is the argument that local variation in cost of living should also be taken into account.

As has been indicated these varying rates of pay for equal work are causing much controversy, and there are signs of organized opposition on the part of teachers which will come to a head at the special conference of the National Union of Teachers, at which the report is to be considered. Meetings of protest have already been held. Teachers' under county authorities, who are naturally doomed to the lower scales, have resolved that any acceptance of the report shall be conditional upon a promise that they are to advance to the highest scale within a certain short period. The case of Birmingham and the Black Country shows the difficulty of giving unequal scales in closely contiguous areas. The Birmingham authority will probably adopt the highest scale, and the teachers of the neighboring towns have held a meeting demanding the same treatment. Though not in the Birmingham area, they maintain that the boundary line which separates that city from the Black Country does not indicate any gradation in cost of living or conditions of work.

More general arguments are also being brought forward. It is pointed out that there is really little local variation in cost of living, except in the matter of house rent, for which a small allowance would be sufficient. It is contended, further, that education being a national service, scales of salaries should be of a national character. The fact that 60 per cent of the expenditure on salaries is drawn from the Exchequer is used to support this plea, and it is further being urged that, if necessary, the whole of the cost of salaries should be borne by the government. Local authorities, on the other hand, see that this would mean a serious diminution in their control of local educational affairs.

Another and more weighty argument in support of a national scale is the equality of need of the children. The education of the child in Worcestershire is as important as that of the child in Wood Green, and their needs in the way of efficient teaching personnel are identical. The process of their term of office. This process is to be completed by September 1, 1922. To deal with disputed matters, there is provided a committee of reference nominated as to one-half by local education authorities, and as to the other half by teachers. It should be mentioned that the representatives of the local authorities were plenipotentiaries, but that this was not so as regards the panels of teachers. Consequently the report has to be agreed to by the various associations which chose the panels, and there is, therefore, as yet, no definite settlement of the question at issue.

higher salaries are to be paid, will carry the report. But all the indications point to an opposition being put up by those who are afraid that there is no hope for themselves in its provisions—that is, by the teachers working under county authorities.

A notice of the report cannot conclude without mentioning the happy effect the setting up of this committee has upon the relations between authorities and teachers. Viscount Burnham, the chairman, in a letter addressed to the president of the Board of Education, says that the report was unanimously adopted, and he adds, "There is, I think, general agreement that it has already succeeded in creating in the country at large a much clearer atmosphere and better temper, and has largely neutralized, in the province of public education, tendencies which at one time threatened not only to impair the efficiency of that service, but to weaken its stabilizing influence in the critical period of national reconstruction. But on the men and women who form the committee itself the constant interchange of divergent or conflicting views and their reconciliation have surely had a consolidating effect far greater than can be reflected in the constituencies which they represent. Viscount Burnham concludes that the committee 'has grown up into an organization on whose public spirit and statesmanlike qualities' the president of the board 'can confidently rely.'"

Secondary Schools Report

The report of the Burnham Committee dealing with scales of salaries for teachers in English secondary schools has been issued almost simultaneously with this last of the Burnham reports fixing scales for teachers in elementary schools. Both were joint standing committees of council authorities and teachers. But the representation of the former was less simple than that of the latter, in which the National Union took charge of the interests of the whole of the teachers in elementary schools. In the case of the secondary schools, representatives of head masters and head mistresses as well as assistant masters and assistant mistresses (each group having its own incorporated association) were joined to representatives of the National Union. There were thus five panels.

As stated in the report, the object of the discussions was to secure, by agreement on a national basis, the orderly and progressive solution of the salary problem in secondary schools maintained by local education authorities, or secondary schools in which the local authority for the salaries accept responsibility for the salary scales. There are, of course, other secondary schools than these, but it was found impossible to give them formal representation. Nevertheless, the committee anticipate that their findings as to salaries will receive the serious consideration of those controlling such schools.

It is a remarkable tribute to the patience and earnestness of the members of the committee, and to the tact of Lord Burnham, that this, like the other report, was unanimous. The scales of salaries are recommended, one for England and Wales in general, and the second for the London area. Graduates and non-graduates are placed in different divisions of each scale, as also are men and women. Various special additions to salaries are proposed, as for instance for a first-class honors degree. A graduate within the London area begins at £240 a year, if a man, and an £225, if a woman. In either case the annual increment is £15. With regard to head teachers, all that the committee found themselves able to do was to recommend that no head master should begin on less than £600, and no head mistress on less than £500. Provision is made that, if the cost of living as certified by the board of trade reaches 170 per cent over pre-war cost, the chairman may call the committee together again for the purpose of readjusting the scales, but such adjustment is not to take place before April 1, 1922.

An important section of the report deals with what is called the "carry-over." This is an arrangement by which each teacher is rapidly brought to the position on the scale that he or she would have occupied had that not been in force throughout his or her term of office. This process is to be completed by September 1, 1922. To deal with disputed matters, there is provided a committee of reference nominated as to one-half by local education authorities, and as to the other half by teachers. It should be mentioned that the representatives of the local authorities were plenipotentiaries, but that this was not so as regards the panels of teachers. Consequently the report has to be agreed to by the various associations which chose the panels, and there is, therefore, as yet, no definite settlement of the question at issue.

AN INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The French Association for the League of Nations, according to the League to Enforce Peace here, has proposed the establishment of an international bureau to organize the world's intellectual work, in connection with the League of Nations. The plan calls for an organization, as a permanent department of the League, for "intellectual intercourse and education" like that already in existence for Labor. The aim would be to promote more intimate and active interchange of ideas, impressions, research studies, moral improvements and literary and technical publications, a wider diffusion of languages and an increased fre-

quency of missions and congresses and international intercourse of every kind.

Mr. Julien Luchaire, Minister of Public Instruction, has formed a plan under which the permanent organization would consist of a general conference of representatives of all the League members and an international office for education and natural science, literature and art, controlled by a governing body consisting of as many persons as there are League members, nominated by their governments to serve for three years.

This council would appoint a director who would superintend the work of the bureau under its three main departments, for educational questions, for research and for literature and works of art.

Under the office of educational questions would come exchange of teachers and students and preparation of international agreements on standards of scholarship and the granting of diplomas, on educational legislation and school tuition. This department would also have charge of educational missionary work in among backward peoples and those possessing insufficient financial resources to provide for popular education equal to the world standard. And an international educational fund is proposed to insure "simultaneous important reforms in public education in all countries."

The proposal states more specifically that this department might control and eliminate errors or offensive expressions concerning other countries from the textbooks and educational works of every nation. It might publish, internationally, popular editions, especially of well-known translations, and supervise, in collaboration with the League labor section, the practical operation of the 45-hour week and reduction of hours in order to promote instruction for those who have left school and provide for more general intellectual recreation.

Organization of research work so as to avoid duplication of effort would be undertaken by the office of research. There would be another international fund and the office would act as a court to decide priority and ownership of research discoveries.

The insuring of a fair and just distribution of raw materials for printing and allied industries would be part of the work done by the department of literature and works of art. The department might also deal with international copyright and establish an understanding among literary specialists of all countries in order to decide on the texts of the great writers.

EDUCATION NOTES

Reginald Coupland, who has been elected to the Belt professorship of colonial history in succession to Professor Egerton, was formerly scholar of New College and tutor of Trinity. His subject was Greek history, nor did it then appear likely that he would take up such a different historical standpoint as is involved in his new appointment. In one aspect, of course, Greek history is a history of colonization, and therefore Professor Coupland's thoughts may have naturally turned to the colonial expansion of Britain. One afternoon in 1912, says the Oxford Magazine, a small party had assembled to listen to Lionel Curtis, who was then the Beit lecturer. He was introduced by Mr. Coupland, but it was not realized at the time that this marked a new departure. Nevertheless a year later Mr. Curtis was succeeded in the lectureship by his introducer, Mr. Coupland went to South Africa to study its history on the spot, and in 1914 resigned his tutorship so as to have full time for his new subject. During much of the war period, he acted as editor of The Round Table, and it is known that in his spare time he began a history of Canada. From Professor Coupland's record, it is clear that he should be able to illustrate his lectures with the aid of a wide experience derived from ancient as well as modern history.

Building construction on the University of Cape Town site at Groote Schuur, South Africa, will soon be in full operation, according to the present plans. The site, which is the one that Cecil Rhodes thought most suitable for the purpose, is on a beautiful slope, with an expanse of flowering shrubbery below and stately Devil's Peak above. The university is to consist of seven blocks of buildings with the Memorial Assembly Hall, with an accommodation of 2000, at the central point. The white pillars and high dome of the latter will stand out in bold relief against the crags of the mountain. The architect made a tour of the English, French and American universities in order to incorporate their best features in the Groote Schuur buildings, adapting them, of course, to their South African environments and requirements.

Women have been admitted for the first time as Associates of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects and the Sydney Institute of Architects, and the new department of architecture at the Sydney University has attracted a number of enthusiastic women students.

The interest shown by the children from the London County Council Schools of the poorer parts of London in the performances of Shakespearean plays given at the Old Vic, and elsewhere under the aegis of the educational authorities has led to a proposal that acting shall be taught in connection with the London County Council Schools and that scholarships shall be given to two at least of the more promising pupils of the year, entitling them to free training for the stage at the Academy of Dramatic Art.

GERMAN IN FRENCH SCHOOLS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A considerable demand for the suppression of the study of the German language in French schools has been rejected by the general opinion of competent persons such as statesmen and educationalists. It was seriously represented that it was incompatible with the patriotic spirit to teach French youths the language of the recent enemy. Former President Poincaré, in a letter to the Association of Professors of Foreign Tongues, gives his answer to the objections that have been raised. It is certainly true that some repugnance has been felt by the boys in the lycées for the study of German and in view of the diminishing numbers of those who were prepared to take the course the Minister of Public Instruction and the association of professors seriously considered whether the course should be maintained. It seems a curious result of the antipathy to everything German that has been awakened in France. Mr. Poincaré certainly cannot be suspected of being tender toward Germany, but he characterizes this campaign as absurd. After the defeat of 1870 France never considered that patriotism commanded ignorance of the language of the conqueror. Why should it be considered improper to obtain a knowledge of the language of the vanquished today?

The statement that English is easier to learn than German has been spread in France with the result that practically all the students who take up a living language choose English rather than German. Yet the one is as difficult for a Frenchman as the other. The question is perfectly simple. Has France need of a knowledge of German? Mr. Poincaré does not hesitate to declare that never at any moment in the history of France has it been so necessary to possess persons who thoroughly understand the tongue of the great neighboring country. France has need of officials and of commercial men who can speak German fluently.

Alsace, of course, speaks German, or at any rate a dialect which has German roots. The Alsatians are no less attached to France but regrettable misunderstandings have arisen because of the ignorance of officials and of officers sent from France into these reconquered provinces although not knowing a word of the native tongue. If then there is to be free communication between France and Alsace, if there is to be an admixture of purely French elements with the inhabitants, it is obviously desirable that German shall be taught more than ever in the French schools and certainly not taken out of the curriculum as has been suggested.

Political reasons confound themselves with educational reasons. It may be that one cannot follow Mr. Poincaré when he gives as a reason for the wider spread of German the possibility of thus bringing the Saar Valley into the French orbit. The Saar Valley is governed by a commission of the League of Nations but the mines are exploited by France. The Versailles Treaty gives France the right to found new schools in the district. In 15 years' time there is to be a consultation of the population, who will decide whether they wish to become French, return to Germany, or preserve the present régime. Now it is argued in favor of the intense study of German that France can never hope to obtain permanent possession of the Saar if France will not give herself the trouble of speaking to the inhabitants in the only language they understand.

The same political considerations in respect of the left bank of the Rhine have been urged by Maurice Barrès, who holds that French culture should be expanded in the occupied regions and that a sort of intellectual annexation should be made. He is giving a series of lectures at the Université of Strasbourg precisely in support of this policy. His desire is that German shall be taught in France in order that France can penetrate into Germany.

As for commercial interests they will be served by the dispatch into Germany of as many trade envoys as possible. Obviously it would be grotesque to send trade envoys who only speak French. The reluctance of France to learn German has already wrought her considerable harm, for the British and the Americans who thus enter Germany for the most part have a sound working knowledge of the language.

While it is deplorable that the question should ever have been posed and should have excited angry assertions that France ought completely to boycott the German language as a subject in the school curriculum, it is yet satisfactory to note that cooler persons have come forward to defend the study of the language on the ground that France has much to learn from German savants. She cannot afford to isolate herself. The fact that a discovery has been made on the other side of the Rhine, is surely no reason why France should refuse to look at it or to read explanations couched in German. The same remark should be made respecting German philosophy and, of course, arts and literature.

The upshot of all these recent discussions appears to be that France, while preserving her native qualities, will be unwise to decline to avail herself of whatever is precious whether it comes from Germany or from any other foreign country. The discussions have cleared the air and it now seems that France, far from discouraging the study of German in the schools, is prepared to encourage it by all means in her power. She can only gain by doing so.

THE HOME FORUM

"Heaven's Favors"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE measure of a man's success is commensurate with his use of success, and the same is true in an even more marked degree of national and international prosperity. Nations and individuals have progressed in proportion as they have made success a stepping-stone to higher and higher achievements, while depression and apparent retrogression have resulted from the attempt to make of success a cushion on which to rest comfortably. Success is the command for a renewed march onward and upward. The parable of the talents may well be remembered in tasting both of the first and second fruits of success, for the story is fraught with meaning, and the pertinency of its lesson is exemplified daily in human experience. It will be remembered that the talents were given "to every man according to his several ability," so that their very possession in the first place implied a certain measure of success. The man who hid his one talent in the earth forgot, apparently, that success, being spiritual, could not remain success if hidden in the earth; and yet, despite the fatal consequences, if there is one thing that history has repeated more monotonously than others, it is, perhaps, this very tendency of the human mind to hide the one talent in the earth instead of giving it currency for the universal good. The men with the five talents and with the two each "traded with the same," and although incidentally their talents were doubled, it is not to be supposed that the gain was confined to their own experience, nor that selfish gain was the impelling motive of their activity. Still, the practical demonstration of the unchanging verity that God's infinite blessing is universal inevitably brings rich fruition, which is perceived individually as well as felt universally.

Just as the men with the talents were made "ruler over many things" because they had been "faithful over a few things," so always the right use of success leads surely and unmistakably to larger success, but it must ever be remembered that this larger success is accompanied also by larger responsibility. It matters not whether the reward of achievement comes in the form of increased power, financial wealth, or, better still, a truer and keener appreciation of spiritual reality, it brings also the necessity for more unremitting activity to keep pace with progress, and the inescapable duty of giving its fruition wisely to the world, thus sharing its healing effects with mankind. This responsibility cannot be evaded, and he who knows the meaning of success does not wish to

evade it, for he knows that the larger and higher duties which come with success are but a sweeter and stronger note of joy—an opportunity to make more universal the demonstrable evidence of God's infinite goodness. Listen again to the command, coupled, as it is, with the benediction, "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy lord." The enlarged responsibility which comes with the quickened perception of man's God-given power and authority is inseparable from the enduring joy which is born of the knowledge whence this dominion cometh.

"History repeats itself," declares Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 1 of her sermon, "Christian Healing": "tomorrow grows out of to-day. But Heaven's favors are formidable: they are calls to higher duties, not discharge from care; and whose builds on less than an immortal basis, bath built on sand." Here is at once the key to success and the explanation of failure. Success is, nothing more and nothing less than the perception of God's goodness, and this infinite goodness, because it is spiritual, immortal, is universal and all-pervading. It is the eternal and inevitable fact of being, and the very consciousness of being is identical with the responsibility to demonstrate its spiritual verity. Nor is this responsibility lessened in the least degree when it is learned that man's very existence, when understood spiritually, is its fulfillment; in other words, that because man exists by divine law, as the idea or expression of his divine Principle, God, he has in reality no power to do otherwise than to reflect the spiritual qualities of his Maker.

But knowing that man, as the expression of his Maker, has no power to do anything but to reflect God's activity, let us be ever listening and obedient to those "calls to higher duties." The Christian Scientist knows, above all things, that the recognition of God's universal and all-pervading goodness brings with it the duty of demonstrating this spiritual fact. None knows better than the Christian Scientist the higher duties of spiritual progress. "Heaven's favors," because they are immortal, can never be used as a cushion to enable one to rest more comfortably in matter. Rather are they commands to look more diligently to the infinite source of all good, whose joys are satisfying, as they are enduring.

There is yet another significant incident to the story of the talents. It was the man with the one talent who "was afraid," and hid the talent in the earth. Remembering that the talents were given "to every man according to his several ability," it is perfectly obvious why this man had but one. It is always the man with a limited sense of God's goodness who hides the little he has from fear of losing it. The man who recognizes the infinity of good is eager to utilize his present sense of good to the full, because he knows that only in this way will his perception of good increase. Mrs. Eddy puts it plainly when she says, on page 323 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "In order to apprehend more, we must put into practice what we already know. We must recollect that Truth is demonstrable when understood, and that good is not understood until demonstrated. If 'faithful over a few things,' we shall be made rulers over many; but the one unused talent decays and is lost." Proof, more than profession, is the demand of practical Christianity; the discernment of man's spiritual selfhood, of his God-given power and authority, must be demonstrated. Only thus will be fulfilled that wondrous prophecy of Habakkuk, "For the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

Hoop-Cutting

Every nine years in Berkshire the copse is cut down. This cutting begins in winter and goes on into early spring. Gradually, instead of the red-brown haze upon some hill or rising ground, an empty space appears.

One day the brown space looks less brown than before; something seems to be covering its bareness, something that looks like the shadow of a cloud. We look across at the distant hills, and are glad they are no longer hidden. . . . When the time has come for a wood to be cut down, it is sold as it stands to a man who is called a copse dealer. He undertakes the whole work and hires the labour. It is for him that the copse-men and hoop-men work. The copse-men are the first to begin; they are the men who cut down the wood, after it has been divided into lots or "drifts" of five acres to each copseman. They not only cut the trees, but trim them, and make the wood into bundles to be sold either for fire-wood or broom-making; and prepare the rest for the hoop-men to work upon. And when one talks about the "hoops" it is necessary to explain, for though they are called hoops, and will be hoops in another stage of their existence, they are certainly not hoops in the general acceptance of the word when they leave the copse. Then they are only straight pieces of wood, which presently will be bent into hoops round tubs and barrels, and used to strengthen and bind boxes and casks. Most of the hoop-men have been at work all their lives. It looks simple

—but is it? A closer inspection will show you that it is not so easy as it appears.

One old hoop-man has been at it for fifty years, and his three sons now work under him. . . . Upon a day, of which the old man remarks that "it couldn't have been better if we had med it ourselves," it is pleasant to go into the wood and watch the men at their work. . . . The copse is not all felled yet. Upon two sides of the



"Fulton Market," from the etching by C. H. White

The Etching as a Sketch

A great French painter gave this counsel to his pupils: "Ebauchez toujours." Our English art language is so limited that we cannot translate the word *ébaucher*, which means the preparatory brushing-in of a picture; but what the painter intended to recommend was the practice of carrying forward the picture, always on the same principle of comprehensive sketching, until at last it reached a sufficient completion, being brought to it insensibly, as it were, and without any fixed intention of finish; the finish coming of itself after much sketching upon and within sketching. The advice was excellent, even as addressed to painters; but etchers need a like belief even more urgently. An etching should always be conceived purely as a sketch, and what people call a "finished" etching ought to be nothing more than a sketch carried farther. Rembrandt was always technically safe, because he never lost hold of the idea of the sketch, and his most laboured work is still strictly conceived on the principles of sketching.

Sketching is held to be an easy form of artistic expression, because it is rapid and apparently slight when done, but the knowledge required for a sketch is as great as that needed for a "finished" drawing; the only difference being that, the slighter and swifter the expression, the greater is the necessity for comprehensiveness and selection. It is only the most accomplished artists who, in any true sense, can be said to sketch at all, because it is only when the facts of nature are thoroughly known that the most necessary ones can be selected from the mass. One of the common illusions of dilettantism is the belief that the talent of the sketcher is easily accessible, but the amateur is just as likely to rival the finish of Van Eyck as the liberty of Rembrandt.

Rembrandt always sketched, and his most finished work is sketching carried forward. —Philip Gilbert Hamerton in "Etching and Etchers."

David Copperfield Goes to London

The main object on my mind, I remember, when we got fairly on the road, was to appear as old as possible to the coachman, and to speak extremely gruff. The latter point I achieved at great personal inconvenience: but I stuck to it, because I felt it was a grown-up sort of thing.

"You are going through, sir?" said the coachman.

"Yes, William," I said condescendingly (I knew him); "I am going to London. I shall go down into Suffolk afterwards. . . ."

"Is Suffolk your county, sir?" asked William.

"Yes," I said, with some importance. "Suffolk's my county."

"I'm told the dumplings is uncommon fine down there," said William.

I was not aware of it myself, but I felt it necessary to uphold the institutions of my county, and to evince a familiarity with them; so I shook my head, as much as to say, "I believe you!"

We went to the Golden Cross, at Charing Cross, then a mouldy sort of establishment in a close neighborhood. A waiter showed me into the coffee-room; and a chambermaid introduced

him the impulse and the power to express it. On stated anniversaries his masterpieces, he tells us, were burned, in spite of the praise and flattery they had evoked; he would then exert all his powers to do better, and this commendable practice was kept up for years.

In this respect the child was father of the man, for on the fifth of March, 1822, when Audubon was living in



Audubon Burns His Masterpieces

me to my small bedchamber. . . . I was still painfully conscious of my youth, for nobody stood in any awe of me at all: the chambermaid being utterly indifferent to my opinions on any subject, and the waiter being familiar with me, and offering advice to my inexperience.

"Well now," said the waiter, in a tone of confidence, "what would you like for dinner?"

"Do you care for taters?" said the waiter, with an insinuating smile, and his head on one side. "Young gentlemen generally have been overdone with taters."

I commanded him, in my deepest voice, to order a veal cutlet and potatoes, and all things fitting; and to inquire at the bar if there were any letters for Trotwood Copperfield, Esquire—which I knew there were not, and couldn't be, but thought it mainly to appear to expect.

He soon came back to say that there were none (at which I was much surprised), and began to lay the cloth for my dinner in a box by the fire. . . . I resolved to go to the play. It was Covent Garden Theatre that I chose, and there, from the back of a centre box, I saw Julius Caesar and the new Pantomime. To have all those noble Romans alive before me, and walking in and out for my entertainment, instead of being the stern taskmasters they had been at school, was a most novel and delightful effect. But the mingled reality and mystery of the whole show, the influence upon me of the poetry, the lights, the music, the company, the smooth stupendous changes of glittering and brilliant scenery, were so dazzling, and opened up such illimitable regions of delight, that when I came out into the rainy street, at twelve o'clock at night, I felt as if I had come from the clouds, where I had been leading a romantic life for ages, to a bawling, splashing, link-lighted, umbrella-struggling, hackney-coach-jostling, patten-clinking, muddy, miserable world.

I had emerged by another door, and stood in the street for a little while, as if I really were a stranger upon earth; but the unceremonious pushing and hustling that I received soon recalled me to myself, and put me in the road back to the hotel; whither I went, revolving the glorious vision all the way; and where, . . . I sat revolving it still, at past one o'clock, with my eyes on the coffee-room fire. —"David Copperfield," Charles Dickens.

Audubon Burns His Masterpieces

Audubon began to draw birds and other animals when a child, and, like most children, was ready to believe that his crude sketches were finished pictures if only they possessed some sort of a head, a tail, and sticks in place of legs. But, unlike the majority of youth, he went direct to nature for his subjects, and his "family of cripples" failed to satisfy him long. He gradually developed a high ideal, and at an early age felt stirring within

Drop the Red Leaves All the Day

Nowhere fairer, sweeter, rarer. Does the golden-locked fruit bearer. Through his painted woodlands stray Than where hillside oaks and beeches Overlook the long, blue reaches. Silver coves and pebbled beaches. And green isles of Casco Bay; Nowhere day, for delay. With a tenderer look beseeches. "Let me with my charmed earth stay."

On the grain-lands of the mainlands Stands the serrated corn like train-bands. Plume and pennon rustling gay. Out at sea, the islands wooded, Silver birches, golden-hooded. Set with maples, crimson-blooded. White sea-foam and sand-hills gray. Stretch away, far away. Dim and dreamy, over-broad By the hazy autumn day.

Gayly chattering to the clattering Of the brown nuts downward patter-ing. Leap the squirrels, red and gray. On the grass-land, on the fallow, Drop the apples, red and yellow; Drop the russet pears and mellow. Drop the red leaves all the day. And away, swift away, Sun and cloud, o'er hill and hollow Chasing, weave their web of play. —Whittier, "The Ranger."

The Great Rolling Plains

Seventy years ago. . . . Indians were Indians, and the plains were the plains indeed.

Those plains stretched out in limitless rolling swells of prairie until they met the blue sky that on every hand bent down to touch them. In spring brightly green, and spangled with wild flowers, by midsummer this prairie had grown sere and yellow. Clumps of dark green cottonwoods marked the courses of the infrequent streams—for most of the year the only note of color in the landscape, except the brilliant sky. On the wide, level river bottoms, sheltered by the enclosing hills, the Indians pitched their conical skin lodges and lived their simple lives. If the camp were large the lodges stood in a wide circle, but if only a few families were together, they were scattered along the stream.

In the spring and early summer the rivers, swollen by the melting snows, were often deep and rapid, but a little later they shrank to a few narrow trickles running over a bed of sand, and sometimes the water sank wholly out of sight.—George Bird Grinnell.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1920

EDITORIALS

Sweden and Prohibition

THE final report, recently made public, of the committee appointed some time ago in Sweden to inquire into the question of the liquor traffic is likely to rank as one of the most able pronouncements on the matter which has been produced for some time. The fact that the committee declares itself decisively in favor of complete prohibition will occasion no surprise to those who have followed the development of the temperance movement in Sweden during the past few years. Indeed, such a decision, in view of the personnel of the committee, was practically a foregone conclusion. It is, however, none the less gratifying to have the great fact recorded, the work completed, and the way thus cleared for the drafting of the prohibition bill.

The next step is to secure passage for such a bill through the Riksdag, and the next, the indorsement by the people through some form of popular referendum. Such a referendum will, it is hoped, be taken not later than 1922, but, in any event, a considerable time must elapse before the final appeal is made, and this time may be used to great advantage in educating the people on the subject. It may be true, of course, that a popular vote in favor of complete prohibition is already assured, but experience shows that the larger the vote in favor of any reform, the easier it is to enforce that reform when it becomes an accomplished fact. It is just here that the report of the committee will be found specially useful, for it is, in a very high degree, educative.

First of all, the committee plainly sets forth the evil effects of the liquor traffic, its inevitable tendency to impair capacity and to produce all manner of social, moral, and physical disorders, and then goes on to consider the question of how best to check the evil. Here it sees two methods, education and legislation, and comes to the conclusion that both are necessary. Education, the committee says, in effect, must go on all the time, but education will be much more rapid and much more effective if it is carried on amongst a sober people. As to legislation, the committee is emphatically in favor of complete abolition of the liquor traffic. "While the system of restrictions," it declares, "tries to draw a clear distinction between a socially blameless and a socially harmful use of alcohol, and directs its practical measures only against the latter, it is evident that these forms of the use of alcohol are so closely related to each other and so dependent upon each other as to be in reality inseparable." Further, the committee very justly asks if it is really possible to distinguish between the use of alcohol which causes harmful effects and that from which no ill effects are supposed to follow.

The report then proceeds to criticize adversely the system of control which obtains throughout Sweden at the present time. And indeed nowhere, perhaps, are the limitations and evil effects of control more clearly seen. For Sweden, in the matter of controlling her liquor traffic, has for years past been very much in earnest. Already, under her local option laws, a large part of the country is dry, whilst in the wet towns and districts liquor is only sold under the severe restrictions of the Bratt system. According to this system each person who desires to have one is provided with a book of coupons entitling him to purchase so much liquor within a given period. The way this system works out in practice is that, whilst it unquestionably reduces excessive drinking, it induces vast numbers of people to purchase larger quantities of liquor than they would if there were no restrictions at all. "The restrictions," the committee declares, "actually foster the desire for alcohol. Persons who otherwise might not touch liquor have succumbed to the suggestions to possess 'a passbook,' whilst the maximum quantity of liquor allowed has become the normal quantity." The proposal, therefore, of the committee is for a prohibition law that will cover the whole field, importing, producing, buying, and selling, and it is along these lines that a measure will shortly be drafted.

As to the prospects of such a measure for securing an early passage through the Riksdag, the situation is that, out of 150 senators 51 are known to be in favor of complete prohibition, whilst in the lower house 140 members out of a total of 230 would undoubtedly vote for a bill along the lines advocated by the committee. Thus a prohibition measure might be blocked in the upper house, but if it were it would only mean, at the worst, a delay of a few months. A general election is due in Sweden next year, and at this election the women will exercise their right to vote for the first time. A strong women's vote in favor of prohibition is generally expected.

The passage of a prohibition law in Sweden would, of course, exercise a considerable influence on public opinion throughout the whole of the Scandinavian countries. Both Norway and Denmark are in favor of prohibition, and it would take very little to enable them to substitute nation-wide prohibition for their present restrictive measures. In Norway, indeed, war-time prohibition still obtains. It is not complete, but its effect has been so productive of good result that it is generally anticipated there will be no difficulty, as soon as certain problems arising out of treaties with wine-producing countries are solved, in securing the enactment of a permanent law. This question of treaties existing with wine-producing countries, in regard to the importation of wines, is one, of course, which faces Sweden also, but the committee is confident that the existence of such treaties will occasion no difficulties. Anyway, it is emphatic in urging that the custom and treaty committee, in making new international and commercial agreements, shall see to it that "all stumblingblocks" in the way of the enforcement of complete prohibition in Sweden are removed.

Louisiana's Mesopotamia

WHATEVER plan may be definitely adopted for controlling the waters of the Mississippi River between the point where the Red River joins them and the Gulf of

Mexico, it seems incredible that there should be general favor for any proposal that would tolerate a change in channels, enlarging the Atchafalaya River and building up a new gulf port at Morgan City, at the expense of the lower Mississippi and New Orleans. Too much has been done already to make New Orleans one of the nation's great ports, for any good to come of encouraging rival port activities, on the same scale, at a point less than 150 miles west of the Mississippi delta. The Atchafalaya is really only one of the old mouths of the Mississippi, like the Old River, and the Bayou Terrebonne, and doubtless other bayous and passages through the lowlands bordering the gulf. Development of the present Mississippi channel by the construction of levees and jetties would seem to have guaranteed its general acceptance as the permanent main channel of the river. On this basis, one might fairly assume that no alternative course for its waters should be allowed to develop, at least on any other basis than as a safety-valve for floods.

The fact that the enlargement of the Atchafalaya, thus far noted, has been effected altogether by flood waters, and without the breaking of a single levee along the main river, would seem to encourage the view that the time has arrived to develop the Atchafalaya as another main watercourse through the lowlands. Something of the sort would seem to be legitimate as a means of providing definite drainage for lands that would otherwise be periodically overflowed and thus rendered uncultivable, but not as a means of building up any new main route for commerce. Louisiana authorities who have recently been in consultation on this subject appear to be fairly evenly divided on the question of separating the Atchafalaya and Red rivers altogether from the Mississippi. Rightly enough, therefore, the main problem is to be referred to Washington, as being properly one for national, rather than merely local, concern.

Obviously the details of the question cannot be readily appreciated by those who are unfamiliar with the peculiar nature of this section of the lower Mississippi. Those who think of rivers as maintaining quite definite courses, joining or diverging from one another, if at all, at definite points, will require to understand that in a considerable district of Louisiana the land is in no large part more than a few feet above the level of the gulf. Watercourses, large and small, natural or artificial, make a complex tracery over wide areas. The constant tendency of flowing rivers has been to cut themselves new courses, leaving remnants of the abandoned beds, still partially supplied with water, and forming numberless lakes, some of them of considerable size. A map can give but a faint conception of the manner in which water here plays havoc with the land, disclosing a new record of its waywardness with every receding flood. Where the waters of almost half a continent find their way to the lowlands, it is as if every crack and cranny of the soil offered an opportunity of which water in some measure must sooner or later take advantage. So it can hardly be said that the connection between the Atchafalaya and the Mississippi is definite, any more than the Mississippi's debouchment into the gulf can be wholly confined to one point. Cross connections are always present or potential between the Mississippi and this parallel stream, sure always to take increasing toll of the great river in proportion as its volume swells.

So far as the Red River and the Atchafalaya, if joined in a new alliance, might offer a minor route for traffic, it is not to be presumed that their separation from the Mississippi would be rendered absolute. Canals and locks would doubtless provide the means for interchange of river craft from one route to the other, while permitting a proper balance, by volume, of the water in the two systems. A true solution of the problem, therefore, might be expected to preserve the traffic routes that are now available, at the same time that it gave assurance that the extensive plantations of Louisiana's mesopotamia should be made permanently cultivable and assured against such losses as those to which they are now recurrently subjected through floods.

Summary of the Chinese Consortium

NO one acquainted with the situation in the Far East could describe the summary of the Chinese consortium, recently issued by the American banking group concerned in the agreement, as satisfactory. The most regrettable feature of the negotiations, which have spread themselves over some eighteen months, has been the secrecy with which they have been surrounded. This secrecy is still preserved. It could not, of course, reasonably be demanded that the intricate details of a great international financial arrangement should be discussed in public, but it could be demanded, quite reasonably, that such conclusions as were regarded as final should be made public, and in such a way as to leave no doubt, either as to their meaning or as to the authority on which the statements rest. At no time has such a course been pursued. Information in regard to the progress of the consortium negotiations has never been available, save through the personal statements of interested parties, who contradicted one another after a fashion impossible in any other business but the most important of all businesses, namely international business. Thus, for weeks together, last summer, Mr. Lamont, a representative of the American banking group, was declaring in New York that Japan had given way on the all-important question of the recognition of her "special rights" in China; while Mr. Inouye, Governor of the Bank of Japan, was declaring roundly in Tokyo that Japan had done nothing of the sort. Mr. Lamont insisted that Japan had given in. Mr. Inouye maintained that Mr. Lamont had yielded, and the question has never been properly settled.

When, therefore, it was stated, a short time ago, that the American group was contemplating the issue of a summary of the agreement, which had actually been signed a month previously, it might reasonably have been expected that one of the chief points to be dealt with would have been the question of concessions or no concessions to Japan. As a matter of fact, there is no mention of this question whatever in the summary now issued. True, it is declared in the résumé of articles

3 and 4 that "complete equality" is to obtain among the groups "in all business undertaken by the consortium." But that might mean anything.

As a matter of fact, information reaching The Christian Science Monitor from London points to the existence of very far-reaching concessions made to Japan in order to secure her adherence to the consortium, concessions, moreover, to which China is by no means disposed to agree. "The fact cannot be disguised," declared a well-known Chinese authority to a representative of this paper in London, the other day, "that Japan has stated the price she is willing to accept in return for her support, and the consortium has signified its willingness to pay that price."

The situation is serious. In a statement just issued by the State Department at Washington, the United States Government gives its entire approval to the scheme. The State Department is careful to make clear the fact that the consortium is not a state enterprise, but no one supposes that the United States Government, in common with the governments of all the other groups concerned, is not committed to the whole-hearted support of its banking group and to the enforcement of its claims. The Chinese consortium which was signed in New York on October 15 last is, in its effect, an international treaty, yet, so far as points of supreme importance are concerned, it is almost entirely secret.

Hawkins and His Zouaves

THERE are stories a-plenty which go to show that a man can be a fierce fighter in a good cause and yet have sensibilities of the finest sort. So perhaps it is not contrary to precedent to find that the bequest of \$100,000, recently left to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the purpose of enabling it to "abate the wicked horror of vivisection and compel those who practice it to make known to the public the actual methods of their unspeakable calling," came from a soldier, a fighting man from out a family of fighting men. For Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, who left this money to the society, had ancestors, both paternal and maternal, who were distinguished for bravery in the war of the American Revolution, and he showed his own soldierly instincts not only in 1847, when he served with the United States forces in Mexico, but also throughout the Civil War. It is this latter service that has been recalled in the recent announcement of his bequest, when casual reference to Hawkins' Zouaves turned the thoughts of many, who can recall the opening events of that great period, back to the spring of 1861, when more than one regiment of New York volunteers went to the front in picturesque Moorish uniforms like those adopted into the French army with certain Algerian battalions. Ellsworth was a month or so ahead of Hawkins in raising a Zouave regiment in 1861. His men were ready in April of that year. But Hawkins had the honor to be the first individual to offer his services to the Governor of New York for war duty, and before the end of May he had raised the Ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers, which, with him as its colonel, made a name for itself as the Hawkins Zouaves.

Everybody has some notion of what the Zouave uniform is like. It has served, now and again, as the regulation costume for the militia of one state or another; it used to be one of the most popular of the fantastic garbs made use of by torchlight paraders in those political campaigns of the seventies and eighties when there were real torchlight parades; it is even now more or less in vogue with certain fraternal orders and marching clubs. But in those days of '61, when regulation uniforms were designed on rather rigid lines, the men who went to the front clad in short, loose jackets, or blouses, flowing trousers, inclosed, below, the knee, in tightly drawn leggings fitting closely over the tops of their shoes, the whole attire topped with the red fez and bobbing tassel, seemed peculiarly jaunty and free. There was a dash about their whole appearance. With almost more semblance of Turkish brigands than of civilian soldiers of the day, they were rather expected to show peculiar vim and abandon in their fighting methods.

However this may have been, Hawkins' Zouaves gave a good account of themselves. They took an important part in the capture of Hatteras Inlet, they were at Roanoke Island and Winton, they were active in the Virginia campaign of 1862, and were easily distinguishable for faithful service in subsequent movements of the Army of the Potomac. Few of the men who fought at Roanoke Island will forget the moment when the men of the Hawkins Zouaves, having made their advance in two columns upon a fort that was giving the Union forces considerable trouble, charged directly in the face of the guns covering a Sally port, and, in a few short moments, as Colonel Hawkins himself describes the action, had "the whole front of the work covered with an animated sea of red fezzes." The regiment's peculiar cry, "Zou, Zou, Zou," heard as those red fezzes scaled that earthwork, was heard again in many a trying moment of subsequent battles. It was heard at Antietam, for instance, when, charging again in the face of the guns, more than 65 per cent of the red fezzes went down finally. Those were the days when color was still a feature of contesting armies. Who can say how far the bright uniforms of the Zouave regiments contributed to place and keep them in the thickest of the fray? That the Hawkins Zouaves performed valiant service, at any rate, is indicated by the honors accorded to their commander. Colonel Hawkins was advanced to the command of, first, a brigade, and then a division, was honorably retired from the army a brevet brigadier-general, and had a similar commission conferred upon him, by the Governor of New York, in the national guard of that State.

A certain writer said of General Hawkins, some few years ago, "He had been actively engaged in nearly every important reform undertaken in New York City since the close of the war." A fighting man still, apparently, but always in a high cause, and of late only in the methods of peace. He served as a member of the New York House of Representatives in 1872. In 1889 he was a member of the National Commission of Fine Arts at the

Universal Exposition at Paris. In fact, he spent much time in those years traveling in Europe and studying art, and he has written much on art topics. Always he has been interested particularly in wood engraving and printing, and in The Annmary Brown Memorial, which he opened not long since for public edification at Providence, in Rhode Island, along with a collection of paintings, he provided a room of early printed books and another of family relics and manuscripts. Yet with all the interest here betokened in the refinements of living, perhaps no contest in which this soldier has taken part has done more to further a high ideal than will his latest enduring effort to put an end to inhuman cruelty to dumb creatures.

Editorial Notes

POLAND wants Upper Silesia. She has never ceased to send out her propaganda for its possession. To her it is a distinctly Polish province, whose possession by Germany is a fault of history which, if continued, would mean injustice and might involve war. It is well to be frank in the matter. Poland wants Upper Silesia primarily to form for her her own bases for the iron industry. That is a piece of business acumen with which one would have scarcely credited the impressionable Poles. Obviously they have taken a leaf out of the German book. It was Germany's intensive development of the iron industry, in the years preceding the war, that made her struggle for weltmacht possible. Nauman insisted that Germany's future depended solely on the iron production. How much France has profited from the idea let Alsace-Lorraine and her mines be perpetual witness. And now Poland is reaching out for the mines. One can see that she is not willing to be at the mercy of neighboring countries in the production of machinery and the sinews of modern industry. To lay the foundations of her future without iron would be a capital mistake, would be, in fact, to ignore what apparently has become a primordial law in the economic progress of modern nations. Andrew Carnegie's autobiography is ample testimony to that factor.

A WRITER on events in Ireland in a well-known British monthly quotes the following theory as to the discontent in that disturbed country: "The cause of all the differences in the fortunes of the Saxons and the Celts is that the Saxon populace are never dangerously discontented till they have not got enough to eat, and the Celt populace are never dangerously discontented till they have." From this there would seem to be at least a possibility that, just as the real cause of the great war has been narrowed down, to the satisfaction of some authorities, to the question of hog-shippments from Serbia to Hungary, so the origin of the apparently insoluble Irish problem may ultimately be traced to the reigning price of potatoes in Dublin markets.

IN THE midst of vigorous and varied social service by many religious denominations, one finds opportunity to differentiate between the sort which aims at improving the community for the sake of building up the denomination and the sort which approaches the task from the other end, and sets about improving the denomination for the sake of building up the community. A distinction without a difference, some will say; yet the final results will differ in accordance with whichever is really the ultimate aim. Perhaps a case in point is afforded by the Methodists, who, undertaking to reproduce the beneficent work of the Morgan Memorial, of Boston, in thirteen other American cities, insist on looking upon the expansion not as proselytizing, but as a work of education and Americanization. This seems to imply "Community first!"

A RECENTLY published work on the backward races of northern Rhodesia, alluding to the stringent rules of etiquette obtaining in those parts, explains that, among other restrictions, a Mu-ila man may not eat at his father-in-law's place unless the latter presents him with a hoe; neither may he touch the pumpkin of his wife's father unless the latter offers him a portion of it. Moreover, a man's relations in law may not address him by name, or sit by his side, or relieve him of any load he happens to be carrying. Evidently those who imagine that elaborately developed laws of etiquette are to be found mainly with the more exalted elements of society in a highly advanced state, and that by returning to primitive conditions such incumbrances may be avoided, are laboring under a serious delusion.

ORDINARILY when a person disappears, especially if he be a millionaire, there are spread abroad items on the front pages of the newspapers, but when the records of the United States Internal Revenue Commissioner inform people of the disappearance of more than 5000 millionaires, the announcement is only a matter of passing interest to the few who note it at all. The story, briefly, is this: The report giving the income-tax returns for 1918 shows that only 20,944 persons in the United States were then rated as millionaires, while in 1917 there were 26,190 such. Surely so many important persons ought not to be permitted to disappear without at least a polite inquiry as to their whereabouts.

IF THE hope of the liquor interests in the United States is placed, as it is said to be, on "a relaxation of the Volstead enforcement act," these interests must be obtaining scant comfort from the steady indorsement of the act which is made from time to time by all manner of public bodies. The latest of these is the National Grange, which, at its recent annual meeting, passed a resolution demanding stricter enforcement of the Volstead act, especially as it relates to the illicit manufacture of intoxicants.

IT MIGHT be called almost symbolical of the newer and clearer vision of prison reform that one New York penal institution has abolished the old-time bread and water diet meted out to offenders against prison discipline. Men confined in punishment cells are hereafter to be allowed regular meals, and other means than imposed hunger and physical abuse will be taken to help them to a better mode of living.